The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,613 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

S. S. "GWALIOR."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAMER will LEAVE the Apollo-bunder a 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, to convey passengers on board the "Gwalior."

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, February 17 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th Feb.
L GANGES	4196	500	R. Stewart	26th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th „
— NIZAM	2725	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd „
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th „
L HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	7th May
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th „
L SURAT	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
L ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	19th Feb.
SURAT	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th „
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 17, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
19th Feb.	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
• 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th „	"NIZAM"	2725	500
• 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th „	"ASSAM"	3038	500
• 30th „	"MIRZAPORE"	3887	600
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
• 28th „	"MALWA"	2959	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued :—

First Class	Rs. 680.
Second Class	„ 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, February 17, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fa.. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allo.. in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve mo.. respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers w.. Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	85.	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between .. a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th „
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4100	500	8th April

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. AVOCA, Captain Klyhn, will LEAVE this, for ZANZIBAR direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombassa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd February, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1886, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL, SAILING 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 3,550 tons, sailing punctually as above.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has splendid four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, ice, and every comfort for first-class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

THE s.s. "BRANKELOW" has arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th February, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

			Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA	per tin	Rs.	0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA	„	„	0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE	„	„	1 0
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA	„	„	1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA	„	„	1 12
COCOA NIBS	„	„	1 8
CHOCOLAT MENIER	As 10, Re. 1 and		1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re.	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes		1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100		2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

				Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of	100	Rs.	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„	100	„	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„	100	„	2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	„	100	„	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	„	100	„	2 0
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	„	100	„	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER Barrel Shape	„	100	„	2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	„	100	„	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. „ 1,

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public and his constituents, that he has just received the following articles from different merchants in England and France to be sold at the lowest possible price :—

English white shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24,30 and 36 a dozen.

English Oxford cloth shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24 and 30 a dozen.

Coloured Cambric shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24, 30 and 36 a dozen.

Merino coloured socks. At Rs. 8, 10 and 12 a dozen.

Collars. At Rs. 4 and 5 dozen.

Railway Rugs. From Rs. 12 to 20.

Black felt hats. At Rs. 7 and 8.

Tweed hats. At Rs. 2 and 3.

Portmanteau. At Rs. 12, 15 and 20.

Gladstone Bags. At Rs. 20 and 25.

Coating Coat and Cashmere trouser. At Rs. 25.

Coating morning coat, vest and cashmere trouser. At Rs. 35 and 40.

Broadcloth dress suit from Rs. 65 to 80.

Coloured flannel shirts Rs. 5 each.

White flannel cricketing suit. At Rs. 15,20 and 25.

Linen Table Cloth, 50 to 60 in. Broad. At Rs 1½ and 1½ a yard.

Lady's warm coloured dress serge. At as 14 a yard.

Peon's Broadcloth Coat, Belt, red Turkish Turban and Kamarbund, At Rs. 15.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, have a complete and new stock of the above always on hand. Specially selected for India.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned Canvas, very strong and serviceable. Sizes 24 to 36 inches. ... Price Rs. 30 to 32 0 each.
Ditto ditto Superior Finish, strongly rivetted with Brass Studs. Sizes 24 to 33 inches ... Price Rs. 38 to 45 0 „

TROOPSHIP OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Iron Frames, covered with stout black Water-proof Canvas, strongly bound with Leather. Sizes 24 to 36 inches ... Price Rs. 33 to 50 0 „

TREACHER'S OVERLAND OR CABIN BAGS,
Best Japanned Canvas, strong and compact for the Overland Journey. Open in centre, with Sockets for Boots, Slippers, Brushes, &c. Sizes 22 and 24 inches. Price Rs. 30 to 35 0 „

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX,
Of the best quality and workmanship. With or without expanding Tops. Sizes 29 to 36 inches ... Price Rs. 30 to 100 0 „

BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX,
Less expensive than solid Leather. Sizes 24 to 30 inches. ... Price Rs. 18 to 25 0 „

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS,
Grained Oak, fitted with Patent triple secure locks; being made shallow, they are very suitable for fitting under a ship's berth, or railway carriage seat. Sizes 24 to 32 inches ... Price Rs. 13-8 to 20 0 „

TREACHER'S AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES,
A necessity for Officers, being dust and damp proof. Best Japanned Tin, fitted with extra side bolts, etc. Sizes 24 to 40 inches ... Price from Rs. 15 to 25 0 „

TREACHER'S GLADSTONE BAGS.
Treacher's Perfect Fitted Bag, complete with Toilet Requisites. With extra side clips in best Plain or Black Hide. Sizes 18 to 22 inches ... Price from Rs. 80 to 135 0 „
Empty in best Plain, Black, or Brown Hide. Sizes 16 to 28 inches. Price from Rs. 22-8 to 54 0 „

COURIER BAGS.
In Plain, Black, or Brown Hide, Morocco Leather, Waterproof Canvas, etc. With best Nickel Mounts. Sizes 6 to 8 inches ... Price from Rs. 6-4 to 15 0 „

BRIEF OR HAND BAGS.
In Plain, Black or Brown Hide. Sizes 12 to 16 inches ... Price from Rs. 13-8 to 20 0 „

SOILED LINEN BAGS.
In Stout or Waterproof Canvas. Complete with side straps and fitted with Lock and Key ... Price from Rs. 3-8 to 6 4 „

MONEY BETS.
For Travellers and others. In stout Webbing or Leather ... 2 4 „

(SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST).

TRAVELLING BATHS,
HOLD-ALL BAGS,
TIFFIN BASKETS,
AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS,
EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable makes, for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	„	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CLARET IN WOOD.

WE are now receiving Stocks of our

MEDOC CLARET

IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH !!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE is of SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300	to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100	to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120	to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS

THE only FILTERS which effectively remove Lead Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic and Saline Impurities excelling all others in Mechanical and Chemical action, and are the most effective means known of purifying Water for Domestic and General Purposes.

DOMESTIC FILTERS, IN CREAM-COLORED STONEWARE.

No.				
No. 000	Half-Gallon size		Rs.	7 0
„ 000	„ „	Wicker covered	„	9 0
„ 00	One-and-a-half Gallon size		„	8 8
„ 00	„ „	Wicker-covered	„	12 0
„ 0	Two-and-a-half Gallon size		„	12 0
„ 0	„ „	Wicker-covered	„	14 0
„ 1	Three-and-a-half Gallon size		„	17 0
„ 1	„ „	Wicker-covered	„	19 8

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.
TABLE AND BED-ROOM FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
(No Traveller should be without one.)

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	„ 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	„ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	„ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

SHERRY.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior	*black capsule*	40 0
Invalids', highly recommended	„ „	30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	„ „	30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	„ „	30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	*red* „	25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	*yellow* „	23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	*pink* „	22 0
A good ordinary Wine	*white* „	18 0

MARSALA.

Marsala, virgin pale, finest	*yellow capsule*	18 8

MADEIRA.

Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	*black capsule*	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	*red* „	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	*blue* „	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

Carlowitz, superior selected	*blue capsule*	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice	*red* „	20 8

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.

Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.

Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.

Red Capsule, good quality		26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" •		29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour" • •		32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" • • •		35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" • • • •		40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old		50 0
Lefavre Cognac	*bisor and*	15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy	*gold sule*	21 0

SPIRITS.

Rum, finest old Jamaica	*whit sule*	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"		22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality		23 8
Dry Gin		23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best		19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	„	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
LADY REAY.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT
will take place in the Town Hall,
ON
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Further particulars in future Advertisements. Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

COOKS' GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

On SATURDAY, FEB. 20th,
by the new and magnificent Steamer
VAITARNA.

Tickets, bills, and full particulars may be obtained from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
Rampart-row, Fort.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—First-class German Manufactory, annual produce 400,000 barrels, desires to appoint an A 1 firm for sole sale of its Portland Cement, which is specially adapted for Aquatic and Railway Constructions. Unexceptionable references required. Address Messrs. SIEBEL & MATTHAEI, 30, Hermann-strasse, Hamburg.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP, which has for some time past been carried on by SIR THOMAS RAIKES THOMPSON, Baronet; GEORGE HENRY BAYLY, Civil Engineer; and THOMAS ALFRED BULKLEY, Civil Engineer; under the firm of THOMPSON, BAYLEY, BULKLEY and COMPANY, at Bombay, in the Empire of India, in the trade or business of Contractors, was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

As Witness our hands this 18th day of February, 1886.

T. R. THOMPSON.
GEO. H. BAYLY.
T. A. BULKLEY.

LADIES'

LISLE THREAD HOSE.

Delicate Shades of Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal, Ruby, Gold.
Cash per pair, Rs. 2-8.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink, Cardinal, & Ruby.
Per pair, Rs. 3-0.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF
CHUBB'S GOODS.

COMMITTAL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

AN Ironmonger at West Bromwich, named W. H. CHUBB, was committed to prison today for a week, by Mr. Justice Chitty, at the instance of MESSRS. CHUBB, the well-known Locksmith, for breach of an undertaking given to the Court not to sell goods marked Chubb's Patent. It appeared that the defendant had systematically broken his undertaking. The Judge said there had been a willful, deliberate, and well-planned scheme to carry out the offences complained of.—*St. James's Gazette.*

January 22.

N. B.—From the said cutting people purchasing Chubb's Goods will NOW take precaution to ascertain whether what they purchase is GENUINE or FICTITIOUS CHUBB, for in Bombay nobody else but Mr. Edulji Pestonji is the SOLE AGENT of Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ld. and hence whatever is sold by him is GENUINE CHUBB.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the Official Year 1886-1887, viz. :—

I Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, in Bombay, Bombay Harbour, Butcher's Island, Hog island, and Elephanta.
II Supply of, and repairs to, Barrack Furniture.
III Supply of Petty Stores, &c.

2. Conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his Office up to noon on 5th March, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 15th February, 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SAYBAI, widow of PEERAJEE THAKOOJEE HALAY, KERROO PEERAJEE, and TOOKARAM PEERAJEE, sons and only children of the said PEERAJEE THAKOOJEE HALAY, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have agreed TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 15, Bank-street, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Land Tax, land or ground converted into a garden, together with a chawl, house, or hut, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the eastern side of the Khetwady new road, in the sub-district of Mandvee Ward, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 8, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 7,409, and containing by admeasurement 1,584 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Woomabai, widow of Dhondiraj Vinayeck Angray, formerly the property of Vinayek Purshram Bewalker, on the west by a public passage, or gully, on the north by the property of Ruttonjee Cursetjee Kerawalla, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburn, and which said garden, hereditaments, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 211, but now under No. 219, and were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the vendors, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under No. 8.

F. HENRY PEARSE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.
Bombay, 15, Bank-street, 17th February, 1886.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects.
DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS EVER KNOWN.
Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings
Ice Bags
Abdominal Belts
Monthly Belts
Money Belts
Obstetric Stays
Suspensary Bandages
Urinals

India Rubber Cushions
Air Beds and Pillows
Riding Belts
Cholera Belts
Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Bandages
Trusses
Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.
Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELOUTINE

OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmetique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate Perfumes.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
B Y AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .. MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
THURSDAY, 18TH, AND FRIDAY, 19TH FEB.
DRINK.
This celebrated Comedy Drama which caused such a sensation in London will be produced
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 18TH FEB.,
With all the Original MUSIC and TABLEAUX.
New Scenery painted expressly for this piece.
THE GREAT SENSATION SCAFFOLDING SCENE.
Far surpassing anything ever yet produced in Bombay.

SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY,
First Appearance of
MISS CLARA VERE,
From the principal London Theatres, as the PRINCESS in the Popular Burlesque,
ALADDIN.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Comic Opera,
IOLANTHE.
TICKETS and PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS ! ! !
TO-NIGHT, 18TH, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AT 9 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
FIRE SALVAGE.

TENDERS INVITED for the MASONRY, IRON WORK, PILLARS, DAMAGED MACHINERY, and GEARING, and other salvage from the recent fire at the Goolam Baba Mills, Surat.

Apply to

F. J. LONGSLEY,
At Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c., on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and addressed to MUNJEE NURSEY, Esq., at the office of Mr. Joseph Soares, Elphinstone Circle, on or before SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. The plan, specification, and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BABAJEE GOPAL,
Surveyor and Builder.
Bombay, 18th February, 1886.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the third ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 27th February, 1886, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st Dec., 1885.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES H. LATIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes 1ls. and 33s.			
RENAL PILLS	„	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.	and	4s. 6d.
VEGE. LIFE PILLS	„	do.	do.	do.
LINCTUS SANCTUM				2s. 9d.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
Re. 1-4.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
Re. 1-8 and 2-12.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.
Re. 1-14.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a BUNGALOW, on the Bellasis Junction-road, Byculla, at present occupied by F. J. Clark, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "MINNIE LODGE," in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by H. Read, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba, lately occupied by T. R. Rean, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, will be held at No. 22, Forbes-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1885.
2. To declare a dividend, to elect Directors and appoint a Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. E. KEESS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, *pro tem.*
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of from 3,000 to 7,000 brass of good dry HILL EARTH (free from stones) including cartage for covering cutchra depo-its, to be delivered on the Flats at such points and such times as may be required during the official year 1886-87, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., of the 25th of February, 1886.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1,000, and a sample of earth. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and to deposit such further sum as with the Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will be equal to ten per cent. on the value of the total quantity of earth to be supplied.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 17th Feb., 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOORLIDHUR MANORDAS and HARRIDAS MANORDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to MANOKCHAND HIRACHAND, also of Bombay, the undermentioned land or ground.

All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same or any portions thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, heir, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Rampart-row, Treacher's buildings, within 14 days from the date of the first advertisement of this notice; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claims which will be considered as waived, null, and void.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, situate, lying and being near the Race-course, Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 159 and 160, containing by admeasurement 870 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the vacant ground of Purshotam Virchand, on the east partly by the property and partly by the vacant ground of Imalji Ebramji, on the west by the property of Kamati Rajana, and on the south also by the property of Kamati Rajana.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate, lying and being near the old Race-course, Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 198 containing by admeasurement 18,020 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the vacant ground of Hiraji Balaji, on the east by the Ghellabhai Doolabdas-street, on the west partly by the vacant ground of David Sassoon, and partly by the vacant ground of Ebrahim Chand, and on the south partly by the ground of Raghunath Narayen Khote, and partly by the vacant ground of Junni Moozawur.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, situate and being near the old Race-course, Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 204 and 206, containing by admeasurement 2,071 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the Ghellabhai Doolabdas-street, on the east by the property of Pallonji Pochkhanawalla, on the west by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, and on the south by the vacant ground of David Sassoon.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, situate, lying and being near the old Race-course, Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205, containing by admeasurement 4,470 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north partly by new Municipal-road, and partly by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, on the east by the vacant ground of David Sassoon, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Mahomedally Noorbhoy, and partly by the water pit of Kamati Rajana, and on the south by the Ghellabhai Doolabdas-street.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being near the old Race-course, Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 212, containing by admeasurement 4,240 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows. On the north by the vacant ground of David Sassoon, on the east by the sweepers passage of Junni Moozawur, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Agri Sooker Poput, and partly by the Mohamedan mosque, and partly by the property of Goolam Hoosein Mooraj, and on the south by the Ghellabhai Doolabdas-street.—Dated this 17th day of February, 1886.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOR SALE, an English-built BUGGY, by Kesterton, in good order. Apply to A. C. TREVOR, Esq., Malabar Hill.

SPONGES, in great variety, from annas 1 to Rs. 5 per piece. Soap Dishes, annas 7 each. Wire Knife Trays, Re. 1-14. Electro-plated ware, Breakfast Services. Very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE, at the Crawford Market Branch of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, next door to Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS. This and following days.

AUCTION SALE of handsome marble tables, large figures, vases, ornaments, pillars, &c., at Marble Mart, Apollo-bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 p. m.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A GERMAN MAID (speaks English) is willing to accompany a lady with or without children to England in return for passage. Apply at REUTER'S Office.

FOR SALE, self-driving Park Phæton complete. Fast grey Arab horse, aged 6. Turn-out, Rs. 725. Carriage, Rs. 450. Horse, Rs. 300. Apply XX., care of this paper.

TO BE LET, furnished for six months, from 20th April, the house on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Walter Lang. Apply to W. Lang, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should not fail to secure one of our Waterproof Hold-alls for Sponges, Comb, and Brush, Pomade, Tooth-brush, Soap, Nail-brush, &c., &c. Each Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8-8. THORPE & CO., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

THE VIENNA CONFECTIONER—Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality only to be had at 3 Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE.—Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed ex. s. s. "BRANKELOW."—WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

BOMBAY RACES.—Racing Boots made to order of any weight.—BADHAM, PILE, & Co., LD., Rampart-Row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drills at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

COOL, quiet, and comfortable quarters for one or two gentlemen only, on 2nd Floor, No. 3, Elden-road, opposite High Court.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Maneckji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1886. Tickets for admission to Grand and Native Stands and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

A STEAMER for the accommodation of members of the Yatch Club and their Guests will accompany the Races to-day, starting from the Apollo Bunder a -15 p. m.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Rampart-row.

THE QUADRILLE PARTY advertised to take place at G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel, for FRIDAY next, the 19th inst. has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

FIRE and GARDEN PUMPS.—Very handy Pumps for home and gardening, most useful at the time of fire. No house should be without one. A child can work at it. Rs. 25 only. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a competent DRESSMAKER to take charge of Department about the end of March. Apply before the 23rd inst., stating experience and salary required to.—Messrs. COWMEADOW & Co., Simla.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

MR. C. M. DECOSTA opens on the 1st April, 1886, at Mount Abu, the Rajputana Hotel, in the House lately occupied by General Watson, Agent, Governor-General, Baroda. Situation Central, Terms Moderate, attendance exceptional.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p. m., Monthly Boarders taken.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1	5 29-32	pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.			
Ditto for demand drafts	1	5 31-32	„
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1	6 1-16	„
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1	6 1-4	„
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-5 each			

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.

An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Hetter & Co., late King & Co.. in very good order.

An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.

Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.

And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Dhobie Talao Markets, by order of Messrs. Pirbhoy Damjee, consisting of teak beams, joists, planks, battens, rafters, posts, trusses, purlins, doors windows, ladders, stones, rubbish, bricks, pipes, also materials of houses for removal, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of well-matched young and sound Arab horses have been going regularly in harness, landed last year over 14 in height,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th February, 1886.

NOTICES.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.
No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home on THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1886, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable fully furnished FLOOR in the Fort, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, four Bed and Bath Rooms, rent Rs. 180. Also another furnished four Bed Rooms at Rs. 60 per month. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an UPPER-STORIED FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable two-storied BUNGALOW, situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. Peechy. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.

SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.

ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.

Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S.,
Ootacamand.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
(2) Declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

FAST DYED KHAKI.

E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz :—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.

All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.
Samples and Price-Current on application.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

THE FRONTIER ICE CO., "LIMITED."
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LIQUIDATOR TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(Unless previously disposed of privately),

The whole of the Property belonging to the above Company, comprising, besides the Buildings (of which a Ground Plan can be seen at the Auctioneers' Offices),

One 1½ Ton Giffard's Pneumatic Machine, One Horizontal Engine, of 20 Horse-Power (Nominal), One Multitubular Marine Boiler, (which gets up steam very quickly and with a small expenditure of wood), One Steam Pump, and Sundry Plant, Fittings, Stores, Tools, &c.

N. B.—GIFFARD'S MACHINES are largely used for Refrigerating purposes, and are specially adapted for Brewing on the Plains.

THE DATE OF SALE IS FIXED FOR
THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1886,
ON THE COMPANY'S PREMISES, AT 10 A. M.

Further particulars and permits to visit the Factory can be obtained from

MESSRS. LONG AND DENNY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Chemists to H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,
WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Rawal Pindi and Murree.
28th January, 1886.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BA CLAY and SONS, 96, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have been appointed Sole Makers in India of TURNER'S NEW PATENT "COMMERCIAL" BALING PRESS; for hand, bullock or steam power. These Presses bale any material, and can be made to press by hand power up to 400 lb. bales; they are admirably adapted for use in Jute and Cotton Growing Districts.

Full particulars on application.

BURN & Co.,
Howrah Ironworks, Howrah.

FOR BARODA AND DISTRICT. PURE (Kangra Valley) HOLTA TEAS.

SINCE we established ourselves as SOLE AGENTS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, our Teas are supplied to Messes and Gentry, and are acknowledged by them as SUPERIOR and UNSURPASSABLE TEAS, of which a great desideratum has been felt for a long time past. We STRONGLY recommend our SUPERIOR Teas to those who have not tried them as yet.

Price-list on application.
MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp Baroda.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, in Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet, ending 31st December, 1885, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd. To appoint or re-elect a Director.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
4th. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TOOLJARAM NAVULRAM,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th February, 1886.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Ball

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna‡
Moortizapoo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam‡
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Bararee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
eram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulagunda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakharia
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner.
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row. W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned :—

				Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz.	Qts.	12	13
	Do.	Per 2 doz.	Pts.	14	15½
	St. Estèphe	Per 1 doz.	Qts.	14	15½
	1878 Chateau Larose	Per doz.	Qts.	22	24½
HOCK	Hochheimer	„	„	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg	„	„	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen	„	„	14	15
	Graacher	„	„	16	17
	Piesporter	„	„	18	20½
	Barncastler	„	„	20	22½
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks			14	15½
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883), per case of 4 doz.		Qts.	22	24
	Do. do.	8 „	Pts.	28	31
	Pilsener	4 „	Qts.	20	22
	Do. do.	8 „	Pts.	26	28

CASH rates Charged if paid within a month. Apply to

C. FLEMING, & Co., 12, Meadow-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"JOHN JAMESON" WHISKY IN CASES.

BOW STREET DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN, 21st Dec., 1885.

Gentlemen,—On and after January 1st, 1886, we shall be prepared to supply our old Whisky in cases, one, two, and three stars, for exportation only.

We have appointed Messrs CHARLES DAY & Co., 17, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London E. C., as our Sole Export Bottling Agents, to whom we beg to refer you for further information.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN JAMESON & SON.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiraus	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-8" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Regata.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Alfred Theatre, Mr. Volpi, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—St. Asaph (s), for Antwerp; Salerno (-), Hull; Bryn Glas (s), Marseilles; and Culna (s), Calcutta.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Salerno and St. Asaph left the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Hydaspes left it yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwar Temple fair will be held this day, near the new Byculla Railway overbridge. The fair will continue for five successive days.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.—Pragjee Nuthoo and some other grain merchants applied yesterday to Mr. C. P. Cooper for a warrant to arrest a man named Govindjee Jessing for cheating them in respect of some bags of seed belonging to several owners, and a warrant was granted. Mr. Sayani appeared in court in the afternoon and asked the magistrate, when disposing of the case, not to make an order about the disposal of the property in question, without hearing him on behalf of Nuthoo Oodowjee, who had a lien on the property.

ACCIDENT.—Jehangeer Pestonjee, a Parsee lad aged 18 years, residing at Dhoby-talao, whilst playing cricket on the Esplanade on Tuesday evening, was accidentally injured about the face and hands by being knocked down by a Polo pony ridden by Lieutenant Pease, of the East Yorkshire Regiment. The Parsee lad had gone near the boundary line of the Polo grounds to pick up a cricket-ball, when he was knocked over by the pony. He was removed in a police stretcher to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced not of a serious nature. After he had been attended to he left for his residence.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT WITH A PARSEE GIRL.—DeMello DeCosta, a student of St. Xavier's College, residing at Mazagon, who was alleged to have eloped with a Parsee girl, aged about 15 years, named Ruttonbai, also a resident of Mazagon, and who were supposed to have proceeded to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, have been found at Goa. The girl was found with DeCosta in European costume. Colonel Wilson, the Acting Commissioner of Police, received on Tuesday a telegram from the Goa authorities, to the effect that the two parties had been arrested by the Goa Police. A warrant was forwarded to Goa, in order that they may be sent on to Bombay.

VOLUNTEER BAND FOR POONA.—We are given to understand that the arrangements for the formation of a small Volunteer Band, for the Poona Detachment, have now been almost completed, and that the first band-practice will take place at the residence of Mr. Alf. Bartley, who has undertaken to have the band ready for the General's inspection next month. This is no doubt a heavy and responsible undertaking, but the management is in excellent hands, and we have no hesitation in anticipating every success for the members who deserve much praise for their zealous and gratuitous services towards enhancing the popularity of the Volunteer movement in this station.—*Deccan Herald*.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Zefferance, a Siddee woman, residing at Khaduck, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of property consisting of a woollen comforter, a fowl, and seven chickens, the property of two persons. The accused on Tuesday night entered the shop of Shaik Ebrahim Goolam Hoosein, a dealer in cutlery at Duncan-road, who was lying asleep with the shop partially open, and removed the comforter which was hanging on a string. The shopkeeper, on hearing some footsteps, awoke from his sleep, arrested her, and handed her over to the police, at which time the accused had in her possession in a basket the fowl and the chickens, which she had a short time previously stolen from a dealer in fowls, residing at the Chuckla. She pleaded guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment,

THEFT FROM THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SHOP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Saunders charged Rama Soodkia and Hari Sukharam with the theft of sundry articles from the shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, chemists and druggists in Rampart-row. About two or three months ago Mr. Taylor, the proprietor, reported the loss of property from his shop. Mr. Saunders took the matter up and kept a watch on the servants in the shop. On Tuesday evening the second accused was seen coming out of the shop with his pockets bulged out. A sepoy, who was deputed to watch the premises, noticed the man and arrested him, and found in his pocket a bottle of gingerade. He pointed out to the policeman No. 1 who was a hamal as the person who gave it to him. The rooms of the prisoners were searched, and a large number of things belonging to the shop were found. His worship convicted them on their pleading guilty, and sentenced No. 1 to two months' and his companion to one month's hard labour—Vishram Gungajee, who was also a hamal, had his room searched by Inspector Saunders owing to certain information he received, and a number of articles belonging to the shop was found with him. He pleaded guilty to a charge of having in his possession the things, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, to suffer fourteen days' hard labour.

THE R. A. AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Royal Artillery Amateur Dramatic Club, a society of amateurs of recent organization, gave a performance on Tuesday evening in the Morley Hall Theatre at Colaba. The Dramatic Club, as may be inferred from its title, is composed entirely of Royal Artillery men belonging to the batteries of the Scottish and Irish Divisions stationed at Colaba. It is always gratifying to see Tommy take to anything that will elevate him, and the more so to note his officers encouraging him in his efforts by their presence and even by taking part in his performances. The Dramatic Club has been engaged at the Morley Hall Theatre last Monday and Tuesday in going through a pretty lengthy programme, consisting of a comedy in one act, entitled "A Model Husband." Musical selections, vocal and instrumental, and concluding with a farce entitled "Mr. Joffin's Latchkey." On Tuesday, which was considered a staff night, the entertainment was enhanced by the performance of several legerdemain feats by Surgeon Dean, A. M. D. The comedy which commenced the evening's amusements was very well put on the stage, and but for the few hitches always incidental to amateur performers was really very creditable. Mrs. Davern's exposition of the part of Mrs. Shanky, the wife who makes her better-half a model to all who have entered in the "blessed state of matrimony," a state blessed by him who has any but a sweet companion to go through life with, was much appreciated and entertainingly accurate. Logan, as Simon Shanky, made a very fair impersonation of a henpecked husband, and the rest of the caste were equally good. The performers, who took the principal parts in the farce, "Joffin's Latchkey," were well applauded for their efforts. Mrs. Davern was again very good as Mrs. Sloggs, the lady of the house. Joffins, Mr. Slogan, who lives next door, unwillingly lets himself into by his latchkey, while he is under the fumes of something stronger than water, and her indignation at Mr. Sloggs whom she believed invited the drunken wretch to spend the evening, and subsequent conduct, was deservedly applauded as a very good piece of acting. Anderson as Sloggs was rather nervous, though he knew his part well, which was a great thing, as amateurs seldom do—remember their role. Surgeon Dean's sleight-of-hand tricks were, however, the fun of the evening. They were the more interesting, as the performer before doing anything informed the audience his remarks were specially addressed to the gunners; that he would do nothing which was not done before, and what he would do, would be done slowly and deliberately to enable all to follow and learn from him and be able afterwards to amuse themselves in the barrack-room. The young doctor for over an hour kept his audience in a state of wonder and genuine amusement with his tricks and jokes. He did a handkerchief trick in which he cut the centres from two handkerchiefs, coloured and white, and after fixing the cut pieces in the wrong centres, put them in a moment in their proper places and returned the handerchiefs whole. Another trick Dr. Dean did was, amidst roars of laughter, to produce from a large pith hat, which appeared to conceal a complete infants wardrobe, every article of baby linen. The evening passed pleasantly away, and to the Gunners' Dramatic Club is due the fact that every one, and there was a large audience, was well pleased with the entertainment. During the evening, by the permission of Major Beaver, Commanding and the officers of the J.J. Scottish Division, the battery's band, under the leadership of Battery Sergt-Major Caister, played many pretty selections of music. The Club repeats the performance to-night at Morley Hall, with the exception of Dr. Dean's legerdemain tricks.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam in the chair. There were present:—Messrs. A. Craigie (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen); F. Bozzoni (Rubattino S. N. Company); James Wallace (Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China); George Cotton (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.); James Hatton, (Agra Bank, Limited); J. W. Brown (Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.); G. A. Barnett (the G. I. P. Railway Co.); Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and Co,); W. M. Macaulay (Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.); Vizbucandas Atmaram (Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.); L. Beryl (Messrs. Dreyfus and Co); J. Steiner (Messrs. Volkart Brothers); A. Blascheck (Messrs. Blascheck and Co.); C. Lowell (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris); G. K. Heinrichs. (Messrs. Glade and Co.); and Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E. (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

ELECTION OF AN AUDITOR.

The chairman said that the first business of the day was to elect an auditor. He then proposed, and Mr. Blascheck seconded, "That Mr. N. S. Symons be appointed auditor for the year, 1886, and that he be instructed to make quarterly audits. Fee to be Rs 25 for each audit." The resolution was carried unanimously.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following were elected new members of the Chamber:—

The New Oriental Bank Corporation, proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr Wallace.

Messrs. F. Sauquet and Co., proposed by Mr Lowell and seconded by Mr. J. Cotton.

Messrs. Shepherd and Co., proposed by Mr G A Barnett, and seconded by Mr. Bozzoni.

Messrs Macfarlane and Edgelow, proposed by Mr. W. M. Macaulay, and seconded by Mr. Steiner.

The local manager for the time being of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, proposed by Mr. Hutton, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting separated.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE eleventh annual report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company is just published, and we are glad to learn from it that its affairs are in a very satisfactory position. The annual report discloses facts and figures which go far to exceed even the most sanguine expectations of its warmest supporters. As an indication of the substantial success that has been made during the past year, it may be mentioned that the funds of the company which stood at Rs. 14,41,420-8-11 at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18,81,201-7-1, being an increase of no less than Rs. 4,39,780-14-2. During the year 2,047 life proposals were made to the company for assuring the sum of Rs. 59,15,600 and of this number 1,591 have resulted in policies covering the sum of Rs. 44,30,900 and yielding a new additional income of Rs. 2,21,533-14-0. The total number of policies on the books of the company, exclusive of those that had lapsed, was 5 937, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,84,61,950, and realising in annual premia Rs. 8,15,268-5-5. Of the sum assured Rs. 14,77,500 had been re-assured, and promissory notes remained outstanding for Rs. 1,03,797-11-2. The total amount of premia received on the policies of life assurance in force less debts thereon were Rs. 7,31,675-2-0, and the total income of the company from all sources was Rs. 7,95,478-13-11, 48 claims on death of assured members amounting to Rs. 1,64,56?-15-10 had been paid during the year, of which sum Rs. 16,500 had been recovered by re-assurance. The total number of claims since the commencement was 150 including four endowments amounting to Rs. 5,59,876-12-0, of which Rs. 1,16,473-1-6 reassured. The total expenditure of the company has been Rs. 3,45,400-8-8, which includes Rs. 56,489-11-1 for re-assurances and Rs. 159,816-8-0 for payment of claims, pensions and surrenders, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 450,075 5-3. The directors recommend a dividend on the paid-up capital for the past year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on shares allotted before 31st December 1882, and 5 per cent. on those subsequently allocated. From the year 1886 the dividend (which is expected to be at an increased rate) will be paid equally on all shares allotted by the company. The report goes on to state that having now arrived at the period appointed for the fourth valuation of the business of the company for the last three years, the documents necessary for the same are nearly ready and will be despatched to the company's consulting actuary along with this report. From the progress that has been made since the third valuation, the directors are warranted in expecting very favorable and satisfactory results, notwithstanding our moderate rates of premia for assurance; and they will have the pleasure of presenting them at a special meeting of shareholders and policyholders convened for the purpose as soon as the investigation is completed, which is expected will be about the close of current year. Although the company has only been in existence for eleven years, prudent management and the introduction of such improvements of practice as have from time to time commended themselves to the directors have placed it in the foremost rank among life assurance societies, there being only ten offices ranging from 37 to 70 years old, whose annual income from premia are as large as that of the Oriental Company, whilst the new premia of the Oriental is much greater than forty-three life offices in Great Britain, some of which have been in operation for upwards of three-quarters of a century. This highly satisfactory state of the Company redounds to the credit of the directors (Messrs. Cumroodin Tyabjee (Chairman) Ragunnath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and R. Valentine Reid), the manager and actuary, (Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater), and assistant manager and actuary (Mr. D. D. Shroff), and testifies to their tact and ability.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE BHUGWANDAS HURJEEWANDAS.—Mr. Lang, for the Official Assignee, moved, under section 26 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, for an order directing Messrs. Goverdhandas Kunjee and Ragunnath Narayan Khote, trustees under an indenture of the 30th July, 1870, to pay to the Official Assignee the net income and interest of a moiety of Rs. 30,000 now in their hands or about to come to their hands. The application was granted.

RE GOPALJEE PURSHOTUM AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Insolvent had filed his schedule on the 4th November last, and on the 19th he applied for an interim order, but the application was dismissed on the opposition of two of his creditors. He now applied again for an interim order on the ground that he had to disclose some important facts regarding some spelter slabs in the hands of the opposing creditors, which they had advertised for sale. Mr. Jardine opposed the application which, he said, was rejected on the last occasion because the insolvent had vexatiously defended a suit and filed fictitious suits, and Mr. Justice Pinhey had sanctioned a prosecution against him for fabricating evidence. His lordship held there were no new grounds for the application, which was therefore dismissed.

RE DEWJEE KANJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months and for leave to amend the schedule. He was now in jail and required further time to complete his accounts. Mr. Lang, for Lukhmidas Khimjee and Company, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent's transactions were not very large, that his business was merely to consign goods to Europe, and that he has had ample time to make up the books. After some discussion, his lordship granted an extension of the interim order for six weeks, observing that he would not grant a day more.

RE BORAH ABDULALI PEERBHOY AND HIS WIFE.—Mr. Manker applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE FAZULBHOY DHURUMSEY.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for two months on the ground the there were up-country creditors to be served with notices. An application was made some time ago for leave to serve notices, and most of them had now been served. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE CHUBILDAS MOTIBHOY.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Last Court day the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition and schedule, and the application was not opposed. An interim order was granted.

RE MAHOMED ALI GOOLAM MOHIDEEN ABBASKER.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. The insolvent's name was called out, but he did not appear. His lordship remarked that the insolvent had done nothing, and that, in his absence, the application must be rejected.

RE HURBHUM NURSEY.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

RE CAPTAIN ARTHUR BOWLES.—Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied that the rule *nisi* granted to the insolvent a long time ago for the purpose of withdrawing his petition should be discharged, as he had taken no steps to settle with his creditors and had done nothing to bring the rule to a hearing. The insolvent was now about to retire from the Army without settling with his creditors. His lordship discharged the rule, remarking that the petition remained on the file and that the insolvent would be remitted to his former position.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Thomas Pereira, Shaik Chand Shaik Currim, Borah Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy, Ishwur Ramchund, Hunmaya Vaikutram Sanay, Dadoba Ruttonjee Mahant, Gopal Jeewun Mistree, Yasinbhoy Currimbhoy and others, Balu Syana Sita, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Nurwala, and Rahmaunkhan Bajikhan Pathan and another.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
REGATTA OF 1886.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Commodore Captain Morland; Rear Commodore John Macfarlane, Esq; Kenneth Macaulay, Esq; Colonel W. Merriman; John Hay Grant, Esq; Tyrrel Leith, Esq. Judges—John Hay Grant, Esq.; Kenneth Macaulay, Esq. Starter—Colonel W. Merriman.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

1ST RACE.—For all Yachts, which may have competed in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Sailing Races on 15th February, 1886. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance, 1 gold mohur. Prize—a cup, value 15 gold mohurs. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

Stations.

No. Y name	Rig	Entered by	Disting. Flag.
1 Rustom	Lateen	R G Walton	Red and white diagonal.
2 Water Queen	,,	F A Little	Yellow and black Burgee.
3 Sea Queen	,,	Capt H Morland	White blue bordered pierced falcon crest.
4 Cinderella	,,	F J Mitchell	Diagonal stripe
5 Ianthe	,,	L Rivett-Carnac	BlueBurgee with white crescent
6 Pauline	,,	F D Parker	Red with white stripe.
7 Sylph	,,	J Westall	Red and white
8 Waterwitch	Cutter	J. Macfarlane	A Bird
9 Maud	Lateen	R G Walton	White star blue ground.
10 La Mascote	,,	H Gill	Cross & crescent,

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Cinderella	Ianthe	Sea Queen	Pauline	Maud	Sylph	La Mascotte	Rustom	Waterwitch
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Water Queen	21	27	29	41	42	43	47	48	59
Cinderella	..	6	8	20	21	22	26	27	38
Ianthe	..	..	2	14	15	16	20	21	32
Sea Queen............	..	..	..	12	13	11	18	19	30
Pauline	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	7	18
Maud	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	17
Sylph	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	16
La Moscotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Rustom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Waterwitch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

2ND RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—a Cup value One Hundred Rupees and entrance money. To start at 1-45 pm. Once round the course.

1 Ranee	Sliding Gunter	John Mc L Campbell	Black and yellow Girowny.
2 Fairie	Lateen	Captain H Morland	White blue bordered pierced falcon crest.
3 Kathleen,	Sliding Gunter,	Captain H A S reet	Yellow and blue.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Ranee. m. s.	Kathleen. m. s.
Fairie allows...	2 0	7 36
Ranee do	....	5 36

3RD RACE.—For Steam Launches, limited to 55 feet between perpendiculars. Time allowance, fifteen seconds per foot of length. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 75; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Three Launches to start, or no race. Five Launches to start, or no 2nd Prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

1 Ethel	Steam launch	Col W Merriman	Burgee R E Y C
2 Minx	Do	Capt H Morland	White blue bordered pierced falcon crest.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

Ethel allows Minx 2m. 45s.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared Gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

1	6-Oared Gig	Kenneth Macaulay	St Andrews Cross
2	,,	Capt Haselwood	
3	,,	J Hill	The pennant "D"
4	,,	Capt R F Briscol	Red pennant.
5	,,	Messrs Hill&Grenan	A swallow tarled blue.
6	,,	Lt Ashe of Philomel	Blue Burgee.

2ND RACE.—Cutters and Launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd psize Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 P.M.

1	12-Oared Cutter	Lieut Ashe of Philomel	Red Burgee

3RD RACE.—For 4-oared Gigs and boats limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5 p.m.

1	4-Oared Gig	Capt Wm Gill	White
2	Do	Capt Johnstone	St George Cross.
3	Do	Capt Macdonald	Red and yellow diagonal.
4	Do	J Hill	

N.B.—No outriggers or men outside the bulwarks permitted. The steamer will not accompany this day's races.

J. WATLING, Hony. Secy.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, BOMBAY.

THE Institution for Deaf-mutes founded more than a year since in this city by his Lordship Dr. Meurin, has been recently transferred from its temporary quarters Meadow-street, to a very commodious bungalow on the Grant Road. The premises now occupied are in every respect most suitable for the purposes of the school; there is ample class accommodation for a considerable number of pupils. there are large airy domitories, dining-rooms, bath-rooms, &c., and a very spacious compound which can be utilized as a play-ground for the children in recreation time. The situation offers the additional advantage of being within easy reach either by tram or rail. To give development to this most useful work and to organize the means by which the funds necessary for its support may be secured, those who have conducted the Institution hitherto have considered it desirable to place its management in the hands of a committee of gentlemen who take an interest in its welfare. On Tuesday evening a preliminary meeting was held at the Institution under the presidency of his Lordship Dr. Meurin. The Bishop, after having given a brief history of the origin of the Institution, stated the objects of the school, and the principles on which it was proposed to conduct it. The meeting then proceeded to the election of the committee, on which the following gentlemen kindly consented to serve:—Mr. T. S. Baker, Mr. I. F. Vaz, Mr. T. M. Major, Mr. C. G O'Connor, Mr. W. J. Farrow, Mr. H. Kerigan, Mr. J. M. D'Lima, Mr. M. Tigue, Mr. Moore, and Mr. E. C. Oliver, Mr. T. S Baker, Dr. P. L. Gomes, and Mr. T. A. Walsh were unanimously elected to the offices of president secretary, and treasurer, respectively. It was considered necessary to select two gentlemen who should act as trustees in whose names whatever property the Institution might acquire should be held; the president of the committee, Mr. T. S. Baker and Mr. T. M. Major, having at the request of the meeting consented to undertake the duties of the position, were unanimously elected. As the nature and objects of the Institution are but little known to the inhabitants of Bombay, it was suggested that a public meeting be called at an early date at which an examination of the more advanced pupils might be held to illustrate the peculiar method by which instruction is imparted, and to show what can be done educationally for this hitherto neglected class. The committee very warmly approved the suggestion, and accordingly arrangements will in a short time be made to have an exhibition of the pupils in one of the principal halls to which the citizens will be invited. For the information of the parents and guardians of deaf-mute children, the committee desire to state that non-Christian deaf-mute children are received as day-scholars, and receive instruction in the secular branches of the course taught, and it is contemplated by the committee in connection with representative native gentlemen, to provide for the boarding and care of such pupils.

Applications for the admission of children, or any communications with reference to the school, may be addressed to Mr. T. A. Walsh, the Principal of the Institution, Grant Road.

A WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.

A MAHOMEDAN, named Hajee Joosub, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to answer a charge preferred against him by Abdool Rahimon, a cart-driver, of enticing away his wife. The complainant stated that he married Fatima about a year ago, and lived in a house at Mandvie with her and her mother. A few days ago, when he returned from his work, he found his wife missing, and asked his mother-in-law as to her whereabouts, to which she would not give a definite reply. Subsequently his mother-in-law also left his house. Eventually he discovered his wife and her mother residing in a house at Parel with the accused. Complainant tried to persuade her to return to his house, but she declined to do so, and his mother-in-law forcibly pushed him out into the street. The accused, when called upon to plead, expressed the utmost surprise at being charged with enticing away his own wife. He said he had been married to Fatima for the last six years. The mother-in-law, on being called to clear up the mystery, stated that Fatima was really the wife of the accused, she being married to him by *nika* six years ago. Being a sort of commercial traveller, he left Bombay on business about 18 months ago, and did not return till the other day. While he was away, the complainant paid very great attention to Fatima, and about twelve months ago, brought the news of Hajee's death, which he and some friends said had taken place in Scinde. They urged the mother to allow the complainant to marry Fatima, and it was done. The complainant, contrary to all expectation, proved a bad husband, before the first month had passed. Recently Fatima heard that the husband of her early love (the accused) had arrived in Bombay and went to seek his protection, explained matters, and was received and forgiven. The complainant denied this story. The Magistrate postponed the further hearing of the case to give the complainant a chance of proving that the statement made for the defence was a fabrication.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld, Bombay and Poona.

THE MALLEGAUM RIOTS.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine, to argue against the conviction and sentence passed against a Mahomedan concerned in the riots at Mallegaum. The accused, Mirkhan wullud Mishrikhan, was originally convicted by the magistrate of intimidation under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nassik, on appeal, altered the conviction from one under section 506 to one under section 189, but said there were no extenuating circumstances to warrant any reduction of the sentence. Mr. Pandurung Balibhadra Acting Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Macpherson said the question at issue lay in the smallest possible compass. The prisoner was convicted by the magistrate of intimidation under section 506 of the Code, and Mr. Baker, the Sessions Judge of Nassik, altered the offence to one under section 189, but at the same time confirmed the sentence, which was six months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine. The alleged offence was comprised in certain words uttered by the accused to Mr. Frost, a member of the Civil Service and the First-class Magistrate of the district, and to Colonel Wilson, the Superintendent of Police in that district. On the morning of the 19th October last, these officers were proceeding in a tonga to Mallegaum for the purpose of making arrangements for the conduct of the Dusserah procession of the Hindoos on that day. It appeared that five days before the Hindoos of Mallegaum had interfered with the Mahomedan *taboot*, and their conduct had occasioned considerable irritation among the Mahomedans of the locality. Not far out from Mallegaum the officers met a number of Musulmans, including the accused, at whose request they stopped the tonga. The accused then uttered the words in question, which were simply to the effect that the Hindoos must not be allowed to go in procession on that day, and that if they were allowed to go the accused and others would stop it. That was virtually what the words came to. The learned counsel said he might read Mr. Baker's judgment in the case to show how he had arrived at the conclusion that those words amounted to an offence under section 189 of the Code. We take the following extracts from the judgment:—

It appears that some Musulmans of Mallegaum complained to Mr. Frost, Magistrate, First Class that a *taboot* had been stopped on the night of October 14. Mr. Frost told them that he would inquire into the matter after the Dusserah and Moharrum holidays were over. On October 19, Mr. Frost and Col. Wilson, District Superintendent of Police, went in the morning into the town of Mallegaum, where they met a body of Musulmans among whom was the appellant. He repeated the complaint to Col. Wilson, who said that the matter would be considered, but that the Hindoo "ruth" was to go in procession that day. Appellant at first spoke civilly, but as Mr. Frost and Col. Wilson were driving away, he said, according to the evidence of Mr. Frost, "we will obstruct the Hindoo ruth. The procession of the Hindoo ruth must be stopped. If this be not done, I and my community will not care, even if our lives be lost." Col. Wilson then arrested the appellant. The question is whether the words contain a threat of injury, that is, as defined in section 44 of the Indian Penal Code, harm illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation or property. I find that they do. In whatever light the appellant's language be regarded, whether as a threat or merely a warning, it is clear that he knew that steps would be taken to prevent the Hindoo procession going on. Whether the words were a threat or warning would depend in great measure upon the way in which they were uttered, and it would seem, from Mr. Frost's evidence, that they were uttered in a menacing manner. The words were uttered after Col. Wilson had told him that the complaint about the *taboot* would be considered later, and in consequence apparently of the complaint not being disposed of on the spot. The only interpretation which can be put upon the words is that if the procession was not stopped, appellant and those with him would stop it by force at any risk. They cannot mean that the Mahomedans would merely allow themselves to be beaten by the Hindoos. Appellant, as the spokesman of the Mahomedans assembled there, said that if the authorities did not stop the procession, they would do so, and this expression of intention, taken with the other words, was clearly a threat of injury. To stop the procession would hurt the feelings oft he Hindoos and so cause harm to their minds, within the meaning of the definition in section 44. I think that the fact of the riot which ensued is relevant under section 6 of the Evidence Act. There was an evident intention of stopping the procession at any cost, and the riot which ensued was part of the same transaction. It was contended that if any offence was committed, it falls under section 189 and not section 506 of the I. P. Code. Though it is not necessary, under section 506, that the threat should be addressed to the party whom it is intended to influence, still in the present case the threat was uttered to Mr. Frost and Col. Wilson with the intention of inducing them not to let the ruth proceed. I am of opinion that section 189 is more appropriate: I cannot hold that there are such extenuating circumstances as would warrant any reduction of the sentence. Admitting that the Mahomedans were irritated at what had happened on the 14th, still the action taken on the 19th was not justified thereby.

Mr. Macpherson then proceeded to say that granting that the accused had exactly used the words assumed by Mr. Baker, they did not come either within section 506 or section 189. In the present case no threat whatever was conveyed to the servants, nor was there any threat of injury to any persons in whom the public servants were interested. Even assuming for a moment that the Hindoos might here be deemed to be the persons in whom the officers were interested, the words used by the accused to the effect that they would stop the procession amounted simply to a warning and not a threat. Mr. Baker, he (Mr. Macpherson) might use the expression, eked out the deficiency in the words actually used by the accused by resorting to Mr. Frost's impression of the tone in which they were uttered, in order to hold that they amounted to a threat. There was no power to punish a man on the strength of a witness's impression as to the intention of that man, however reliable the witness might be. They could not supplement the words by any supposition of the motive of the person using them. Counsel contended that although stopping the procession might have annoyed the Hindoos, that act in itself would not have caused any injury within the meaning of section 44 of the Code. Otherwise every sentimental discomfort which a person might feel on any particular ground would really be an injury within the meaning of that section. The reference to the tone in which the words were supposed to have been uttered entirely vitiated the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Baker, because his conclusion could not be supposed without importing that element. But Mr. Macpherson submitted that it would be an undue straining of the meaning conveyed by the section to hold that what was said on the present occasion amounted to anything more than a mere warning, a warning possibly uttered in a high tone, but not on that account to be taken out of the category of a warning and construed into a threat. Then, again, Mr. Baker had erred in connecting these words with the riot which subsequently took place, and in treating them as part of the same transaction. But supposing the Court went against him as to the true import of those words, Mr. Macpherson said the accused had been in prison from the 24th October 1885, to the 13th January, and that was an ample and adequate punishment. He feared that the executive officers had lost sight of the insignificance of the alleged offence, and had had been led by the riots to give it an exaggerated importance.

Mr. Pandurang submitted that the words used by the accused did amount to a threat. The significance which was to be attached to the words was to be determined by the surrounding circumstances. Here was a large assembly collected in a mosque, of which the accused was the ringleader. He came forward and remonstrated with the officers about allowing the Hindoos to go in procession, and when he was given a reassuring answer by these officers he refused to be contented with it, and stopping their carriage repeated the threat two or three times in a menacing manner that if the procession were allowed to go, he and his friends would stop it; even if it were to be at the cost of their lives. The manner in which those words were uttered showed that the prisoner did not intend merely to convey a warning, but that he wanted to threaten the officers, in order that they might not to allow the procession.

Mr. Justice Jardine.—How many persons were present when he used those words? Was he alone, or were there five or more persons with him?

Mr. Pandurung replied that the accused was one of the mob who had collected at the mosque, but he was alone when he came forward to speak to the officers. The latter went away with the impression that the accused wanted to threaten them and prevent them in the performance of their public duty, for which they had specially come to the town.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—How many Mahomedans were there at the time?

Mr. Pandurung.—About 500 in all. Though the accused was alone when he came forward, he was really a member of that assembly. Whether the offence came under section 189 or 506, the prisoner was justly convicted of criminal intimidation, and therefore the pleader submitted that their lordships would not interfere with the sentence.

Mr. Justice Jardine.—Against whom was the threat addressed?

Mr. Pandurung.—I submit that the threat was addressed against the Hindoos.

Mr. Justice Jardine asked if, under the law, the officers might be considered to be interested in the Hindoos.

Mr. Pandurung said the threat was addressed to these officers for the purpose of preventing them from allowing the Hindoo procession to pass through the town. He submitted that the officers might be considered to be interested in the Hindoos, in so far as they had come there specially to see that everything passed off smoothly and without any disturbance. The pleader argued that the words conveying the threat fell under section 506 as well as under section 189 of the Code, and said the officers were interested in the Hindoos, inasmuch as they were specially commissioned to protect these people from harm and preserve the public peace. The words of the section were so general that they included any kind of interest.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai—What section, do you say, would properly apply in this case? The magistrate convicted the accused under section 506, while the Sessions Judge held that the offence fell under section 189.

Mr. Pandurung.—Mr. Baker does not say it would not be an offence under section 536. He put the offence under section 189, because he thought it was of a graver character.

Mr. Justice Jardine asked, if it could be deemed criminal intimidation within the Code, on the part of a person who simply went to a policeman and said he intended to commit a riot, even if it were to cost him his life. Here it was not stated by the accused that there was any intention of doing injury to anybody in particular.

Mr. Pandurang replied that the words by themselves might not perhaps, amount to intimidation within the meaning of the Penal Code. But in the present case they had to consider what had taken place before and after this affair, as well as the manner and tone in which the words were spoken and repeatedly spoken, by the accused, that he and his friends were determined to make a riot. Considering all these circumstances, Mr. Pandurung submitted the words did amount to a serious threat.

Mr. Justice Jardine observed that if the riots were committed immediately afterwards, that might be taken as an evidence that the accused was a member of an unlawful assembly, or that he submitted to what was not done. But that did not appear to be the case here.

Mr. Macpherson.—There is really nothing on the evidence to connect this gathering at the moment these words were uttered with the subsequent riots. It is quite conceivable that the riots may have taken place in consequence of this man's arrest.

Mr. Pandurang said it could be inferred with much better reason that the riot took place because the Hindoo procession was to be allowed to pass. The pleader concluded his address by saying that the conviction and sentence were fully warranted by the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Macpherson argued that it was quite consistent with the probabilities of the case that the riots had occurred, because the accused had been too hastily arrested.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—When did the riots take place?

Mr. Macpherson. Several hours afterwards. The learned counsel said there was nothing to show that the words and the subsequent riots were parts of the same transaction, and therefore, in deciding whether the words amounted to a threat, he said the Court should leave the riots out of consideration. If the accused said "I and my friends will stop the procession, even if it were to be at the cost of our lives," these words, if they conveyed a threat of anything, were merely a threat of committing suicide. (A laugh.) Counsel argued that merely stopping a procession would not be an injury under the Code, and that the Hindoos were not the persons in whom the officers were interested within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Then do you contend, Mr. Macpherson, that no offence whatever was committed either under section 506 or section 189?

Mr. Macpherson.—Nor under any other section, my lord.

In reply to Mr. Justice Nanabhai, Mr. Macpherson said his client was at present released on bail.

Their Lordships then intimated that they would take time to consider their judgment.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

215-81—Payne G. and S.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao M. Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report and for further directions and costs.

877-70—Crawford and B—Mithibai and others vs Limjee N. Banajee and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie. L., and O. Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

671-70—Little, S., F. and N.—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadas Vussonjee and another—Jefferson, B., and D. Specially fixed.

Long Causes (specially fixed).

521-81—Payne, G and S—Essa Hajee Motadina vs Rehimabai—Mirza H K.

118-83—Bickuell and K—Bhagoobai vs Kristnajee Arjoon—R Salpsey.

250-85—Payne, G. and S—A Morton vs Lieut-Colonel A;F Doobs—Macfarlane and E.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Malookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
For Judgment.

30-85—Mirza, H K—Hajee Adam Hajee Khan Mahomed vs Jijabai and another—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

33-85—Winter and B—Nurrotumdas Vizbhoocundas and others vs Hurichund Ramchundra and others—M M Munshi.

452-81—Tobin and R—Narayen Janardhun Chhatre vs Venayek Cassinath Madhalay—Wadia and G.

398-81—Thakurdas D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Valee Mahomed bin Rujub-Tyebji and D.

65-85—Payne, G and S—Muddury Narasinhum and others vs Hajee Mahomed Raza Shirazee and others—Shamrao P.

143-81—Macfarlane and E.—Tricum Panachund vs The B B and C I Ry Co and others—T and D. H, C, and B, W and B, and L, F, and N.

75-85—Thakurdas and D—Cursetji Allibhoy vs Allibhoy Hussonally, Pestonjee and it.

230-83—Tyabjee and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerudin bin Mahomed Hoosen Khatib and others—Mirza, H, K and in person.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

385-85—In person—Morar Cuban and another vs Ruttonji Jewan Damanwala and another—In person.

473-85—Payne, G and S—Momanbhoy Gangji and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy—Part heard.

388-85—Janardhun G—Dhondu Damodaur Surway vs C.A. Turner and others—In person.

390-85—A. Turner—Ismalji Vulliji vs Abdoolally Tyab Futteh—F Balkrishna and B.

392-85—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Khimji vs Purshotum Trecumji—In person.

135-85—Winter and B—The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co vs Premchund Roychund and another—Ardesir and H.

366-85—Bomonji and H—Govind Ramji vs Sooryajirao Govinarao Doolaba—Thakurdas, D and C.

395-85—Payne, G and S—R Brancer vs Hormuaji Nowroji Davur—Ardesir and H.

400-85—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Lakhamsey Lalji and others—C and W, P, G and S and L, S, F and N.

THE OSTRICHES AT DELHI.

THE Revenue Administration Report of the Punjab contains some interesting particulars regarding Mr. W. Wilson's Ostrich Farm at Delhi:—

Mr. William Wilson, one of our most enterprising produce merchants, entertained the idea some two-and-a-half years ago, of starting an ostrich farm in Delhi, and I am indebted to him for the following particulars bearing on the experiment, and the success with which it has been attended. In the winter of 1882 he imported from South Africa 10 pairs of ostriches, aged from 12 to 18 months. One male bird died during the railway journey from Calcutta to Delhi, a second from what appeared to be snake-bite, and a third (a female) from fever at the setting in of the last rains. These are the only deaths up to the present. The remaining birds are all strong and healthy, and have attained to a much larger size than the South Africa bird. The climate in Delhi seems to suit them admirably, and they only require plenty of green food and fresh water. Only five out of the 8½ pairs have as yet bred, and owing to the great difference between the climate here and that at the Cape, and to the birds being liberally supplied with stimulating food-grain of all sorts, they began to lay a year earlier than they would have done in Africa. They laid 60 eggs last year, but none of them were fertile. This year out of 54 eggs laid, 26 strong healthy chickens have been hatched; two pairs are now sitting on 9 eggs each, and Mr. Wilson has 10 eggs in the patent incubator. Much of the disappointment met with so far in the venture has been due to a want of knowledge of the habits and requirements of the birds. As to their healthy up-bringing, the birds must have plenty of room and plenty of fresh food and fresh water, with protection; while young, from kites, jackals, snakes, mongooses, and the like. It has not been observed yet that ostriches, old or young, are subject to disease in this country. So far, Mr. Wilson says, the outlay has been heavy, with no income; but the birds are at present thriving very satisfactorily, and, if a suitable run can be got on fair terms, he hopes to be able to establish this new industry in the country, and to make it pay. Mr. Wilson's ostriches are located in a large walled garden on the left of the Rohtak-road, about two miles from the Lahori gate of the city. I hope to be able to give some further particulars next year.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 6th of February there were 240 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 224 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·9 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 29 from cholera, 71 from fevers, 18 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 4 Non-Asiatics, 13 mixed races, 162 Hindus, 59 Mahammadans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week was 240 against 224 and 193 in the two preceding weeks, but 33 less than that of the corresponding week last year, and is also below the average of the quinquennium by 20. There were 29 deaths registered under the head of cholera against 37 in the previous week. The deaths from fevers and bowel-complaints were moderate. The general death-rate of the week was 28·9 per mille per annum.

MADRAS.

INSPECTING VETERINARY OFFICER.—We hear that the question of providing an inspecting veterinary officer for supervising the work of the district staff of local inspectors is receiving attention at the hands of Government, and that eventually an officer of the kind will be appointed whose whole time will be devoted to this object. Under present arrangements, the duty devolves upon Mr. Mills, but the multiplicity of his duties admits of the devoting only a small portion of the year to his important subject of district inspection.—*Times*.

THE NEW PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH CABLE.

WE were enabled some weeks ago to announce the successful completion of the cable from Bushire to Cape Jask, in the Persian Gulf. The following report by Sir J. U. Bateman-Champain, R.E., K.C.M.G., giving details of the operation, will be found interesting:—

Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,
Karachi, Dec. 1, 1885.

Sir,—On the 29th of April I received instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to take the necessary steps for obtaining tenders for the manufacture of a new cable to be laid between Jask and Bushire, and also to arrange in due time for its shipment and submersion.

On the 18th of June the manufacture was commenced at Silvertown. The work went on smoothly and satisfactorily under the electrical supervision of Messrs. Clark, Forde, and Taylor, who undertook to maintain careful and constant testing at the factory.

After arranging for the making of the cable, the next most important consideration was the engagement of ships in which to convey it to the Gulf and there safely deposit it at the bottom of the sea.

We calculated that the expedition would last 100 days from the time the ships left Silvertown till their return to that place. We required more than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, and it was essential that the ships should be fitted with cable tanks, paying-out machinery, testing rooms and appliances, a steam-launch, and other apparatus. Our own cable hands and lascars at Karachi would not be sufficiently numerous for the work, and therefore it was made a condition in the charter-party that the vessels should carry and place at our disposal a certain number of experienced cable hands, to whom as well as others of the ships' companies directly employed in the operations, a gratuity of half a month's pay should be granted by Government on the successful completion of the work. Eventually the two cable ships Dacia and International, the property of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Works Company, were engaged for a lump sum of £17,500. Twenty-one days after the arrival in India were to be given for the completion of the work, after which demurrage, at the rates of £100 per diem for the Dacia and £75 for the International, was to be paid by the Government. For the important duties of testing the cables on the outward voyage I sent for Mr. Harrison (an acting assistant superintendent in my department) from Karachi, and placed him in charge on board the International. Mr. F. Maclean, a superintendent of the Indian Department, returning from furlough, volunteered to test the cable on the Dacia.

As regards the loading of the vessels, the best way in which to distribute the cable in the different tanks, and the condition of the cable machinery, etc., we took the professional opinion of Mr. F. C. Webb, an electrical engineer of great experience, who was in former years employed by the Government of India on the Persian Gulf cables, and his reports were of great use.

The cable was all on board by September 20; Messrs. Clark, Forde, and Taylor's certificate was thoroughly satisfactory; and on September 19 I decided that the Dacia, with Sir Henry Mance, myself, and others on board, carrying 339 miles (1,260 tons) cable, 350 tons coal, and 140 tons stores, should sail from Greenhithe for Karachi on October 6. The International, with Mr. Harrison in charge, and 191 miles (735 tons) cable, 260 tons coal, and 90 tons stores on board, was to sail three days later, direct for Jask.

Complete information as to our plans and instructions as to local preparatory action had been previously supplied to Mr. Finch, and through him to Captain Bishop, commanding the departmental cable vessel, the Patrick Stewart. The last-named ship was to join us either at Karachi or Jask.

We reached Karachi on the morning of November 10, and after taking on board Mr. Finch, several clerks, foremen, and cable hands, European and native, and a considerable amount of cable stores and paraphernalia, we sailed again on the evening of the 11th for Jask. We began rather badly, the Dacia's steam-launch "carrying away" while being hoisted, and flinging a man overboard. Life-buoys were thrown to him, and he was promptly picked up; but we were compelled to leave the sunk launch buoying the spot so that she could be recovered hereafter.

On the morning of November 14 we anchored off Jask, and were pleased to find the International awaiting us, she having arrived direct from Aden the previous evening. The Patrick Stewart steamed in from the Gulf four or five hours after ourselves. Mr. Harrison reported that the cable under his charge was, like our own, in perfect order.

Next morning, the 15th, the actual work of laying the third Persian Gulf cable began. At this moment all communication with Europe by our line was suspended, owing to a break in the 1869 India-rubber cable close to Jask. The Patrick Stewart promptly repaired this, and at the same time the International began landing our new Jask shore end. By means of balloon buoys, and thanks to the magnificently calm weather, the heavy end from ship to shore, half a mile or so long, was safely laid in the incredibly short space of 13 minutes. At 12·30 we commenced paying out from the International towards Bushire at a speed of about four knots an hour. The Patrick Stewart led the way, and the Dacia followed us taking frequent soundings for our information and guidance hereafter. The repair of the india-rubber cable was very lucky, as we were now in direct telegraph communication, not only with Jask but also with our goal, Bushire, and were thus kept acquainted with the state of the weather ahead.

On the morning of the 17th we had laid the 191 miles of cable from the International and buoyed the end. We transferred ourselves, our staff, and stores to the Dacia, and bade good-bye to the other vessel, which by 10-30 a.m. had finished all she had to do for us and was under way for Karachi.

After splicing on to the buoyed end of the cable we started afresh for Bushire. On the 18th the sea was somewhat rough, but so smoothly and well did the cable machinery work that no anxiety whatever was experienced, and we were able to pay out at a rate of over six knots per hour. That night it seems the Patrick Stewart hardly made sufficient allowance for current, and led us a few miles further south than the course intended. This was somewhat unfortunate, as the soundings show that we passed over a shoal which we meant to avoid. On this patch we laid the cable in 15 fathoms' depth instead of 40, and there is some cause for fearing that the irregularity of the bottom may in the course of years tell on the cable and cause a break. It may be desirable to lift and relay this short length, at some future date, a work which the Patrick Stewart can perform with ease at any time.

Early on the 20th we had laid the whole line to within six miles of Reshire, the site of the Bushire Telegraph offices. The main cable was cut and buoyed, and by 9 p.m. the shore end was laid and joined up in the cable office, and the work was satisfactorily finished. I believe no smarter piece of cable laying has ever been done. Thanks to Sir Henry Mance's admirable foresight and powers of organization, and thanks to the energy and devotion of our departmental officers and men engaged, more than 500 miles of cable (sanctioned only in the latter end of spring) have been laid in perfect order, and at an extraordinarily small cost, punctually by the date foretold. We are thankful to have been favoured by the weather, and, with the exception of the little accidents noted above (which did not interfere with the work), no difficulty, no unpleasantness, in short, no hitch, occurred from first to last.

We arrived at Karachi on November 29, and relinquished control of the Dacia on the 1st of December, having employed the ship for a little less than the 21 days allotted for our task.

I now beg to be allowed to repeat that to Sir Henry Mance is due the credit of what I trust will be admitted has been a thoroughly successful expedition, but I must say that the other gentlemen engaged performed their very important functions with the greatest zeal and assiduity. The staff was divided into two watches, neither being day or night more than four hours at a time off duty. The records and observations kept during the laying will be fully described in the engineer's report, which I think ought to be printed when we return to London. Messrs. Possman and Sealy had charge of the watches, and were untiring in their exertions. They were most ably assisted by Messrs. Harrison, Allen, Andrews, and Hopkins, of this department, while records of the soundings, of the position of the paying-out ships, and the amount of cable expended at any particular minute with a variety of other useful details, were, under Messrs. Possman and Sealy's superintendence, kept with admirable precision and care by Mr. Twisaday, of my London office, and Mr. Bailey, an employé of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Company. Four or five junior clerks were told off for day and night signalling by steam whistle, flags, or hand lamps to the Patrick Stewart. Mr. Brown and the foremen and cable hands under his immediate charge likewise carried on their share of the work as well as possible. I must also express my warmest thanks to Mr. Finch, the director of the Persian Gulf division, for the accuracy and completeness with which everything at Karachi and at the Gulf stations had been prepared for us beforehand. Mr. Finch accompanied the expedition, and co-operated with Sir Henry Mance and myself in the most cordial and energetic spirit.

Lastly, I desire to record my warm appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men in the employ of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Company on both the ships Dacia and International. Captain Tindall, of the latter vessel, and Captain Wilson Barker, of the former, helped us in every possible way, and nothing was omitted which could assist in making the voyage out agreeable and the cable laying successful. Both ships were, as is the custom with the company, under the absolute orders and control of Mr. Theophilus Smith, an electrical engineer of experience and ability, to whom, for his great kindness and constant attention, we all feel sincerely grateful. I can truly state that from the day we embarked at Greenhithe till we finally left the Dacia this day, there has been, thanks in a great measure to Mr. Smith's tact and consideration, no dispute or difference of opinion of any sort between the officers of the Government and those of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Company.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Colonel, R.E., Director in Chief.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THE directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly board meeting this afternoon advanced their rates of interest and discount 1 per cent, all round, making the official minimum for loans secured by Government Paper 5 per cent, per annum. The movement is not likely to exercise any adverse effect on general business, as it has been quite anticipated for some time past, the only matter for surprise is—and it is a distinct indication of the quiet tone of trade—that we have been so long without fluctuation, no alteration having been made since 24th June last.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date report a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols to 101, and French Rentes in Paris are also ⅛ higher, but Indian Securities, notwithstanding a further recovery of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, remain quite unchanged.

In the General Produce markets no alteration of any kind is reported.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, with sales of only 8,000 bales including 500 Surats, spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. In New York rates were unmoved at 9 1-16 cents for ready and 9·29 cents per lb. for June delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's Receipts........	14,000	9,000	11,000
Four days' do.	57,000	33,000	33,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,343,000	4,299,000	4,201,000

A Reuter's telegram from Washington of today's date says that "According to the report of the Agricultural Bureau the American Cotton Crop is estimated at 6,500,000 bales. The picking is nine days late. The quality of the cotton grown in the States bordering along the Atlantic coast is poorer than last year, and the yield of lint is below the average except in West Mississippi. The quantity remaining on plantations on 1st February is estimated at one-sixth of the crop."

This report comes in appropriately enough, just when people are endeavouring, from the figures at their disposal, to form something like a final and decided opinion as to the out-turn of the crop, but the information after all goes very little beyond what we worked out and laid before our readers the day before yesterday. As we then showed, the reasonable possibilities range between 6,375,000 and 6,800,000 bales, with the strongest probability pointing to half-way between the two, and if, assuming this as the leading factor of supply, operators can gauge the other influences likely to affect the market, they should not find it a difficult matter to arrive at a definite idea respecting the probable course of prices.

Cotton, locally, although very quiet to-day, has ruled remarkably steady. Native dealers continue to evince more disposition to buy than sell, especially in Dhollera Bhownuggers, and prices are firmly supported for everything except Omras. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	158	162	170
Omras, ...	163 Omras. 169 Staple.		
Broach, February	196	198	201
Do March			199
Dhollera, May	173		
Do April	174		

WHEAT AND SEEDS present no new features worthy of special note. In every instance sellers are firm, but the position of both Freights and Exchange is sufficient to check buying except under the influence of strong advices from the home side, which are altogether wanting

FREIGHTS are assuming a much steadier appearance all round, and there has been a very considerable extent of business done to-day. The s. s. Lucinda is reported chartered for Antwerp, the s. s. Brenda, for Hull, and the s. s. Nyanza, for London, all at 17s. 6d. per ton new scale, February-March loading. Cotton has been booked for Liverpool ready by the Asia at 18s. 9d. and forward by the Belgravia at 17s. 6d. Speculative orders have been issued by any first-class steamer for Trieste and Venice at 26s. 3d. for March and 28s. 9d. for May loading at 2s. ex. We give the following as current quotations :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool.....................	Ready	18-9	13-9
London..........................	,,	18-9	13-9
Ops Charter	,,	17-6 to	18-9
Havre	,,	18-9	
Dunkirk	,,	17-6 to	18-9
Antwerp	,,	18-9 to	17-6
Trieste, and Venice	,,	25s. to 28s. 9d. to 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—We have had several outside influences to-day to favour a rise in the sterling value of the rupee, the advance in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount, the advice of a rise of 1-16d. in Calcutta rates, and a rise of 1-16d. in the price of silver in London. On the other hand, Reuter modifies very materially his version of the decision of the Coinage Committee of the American House of Representatives respecting the coinage of Silver, and we have the old restraining influence of few bills. Rates have been advanced 1-32d. certainly, but we do not consider the tone of the market strong at that, and we should not be surprised to see a slightly weaker position established after the news of the weekly biddings for Council Drafts is known to-morrow. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight......	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 6⅛d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,, ...	1·90½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker again to-day, and for Fours we now quote Rs. 97 13-16 ready, Rs. 97⅞ forward sellers. Fours-and-a-half are advanced to Rs. 101, but solely owing to the small amount of the paper available.

SHARES are quiet, but in Spinning and Weaving Mills there is, if anything, a slightly firmer feeling, and in a few cases quotations have recovered Rs. 5 of the previous decline.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	266
National Bank of India..............	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,305	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	735
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	480
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	980
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 3	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	710
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	655
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
City of Bombay.......	600	1,000	1,000	...	930
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	105
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	700
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	925
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,125
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..14-5-7	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	..	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,130
Khandeish..	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	990
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	885
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	149xd
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	685
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	190
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
National Spinning ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	580
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld........	1,000	100	5		85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	900
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	587½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	35
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	..	205
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning......	800	1,000	1,000		905
Ripon.................	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	815
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,400
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills.........	800	1,000	1,000	...	580
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	825

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bryn Glas 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 86 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain Bellwood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Mangalore—Mr and Mrs Banmann. For Colombo—Miss M Bayton. For Quilon—Mr and Miss Crozier. For Madras—Mr H P Hodson. For different ports—4 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda (s) ..	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	St. Asaph (s).......	Hossack	Antwerp.
	Salerno (s)	Rogers.......	Hull.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethell.......	Marseilles.
	Culna (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Hydaspes, for China, &c. ; Lucinda, Antwerp ; Brenda, Hull ; Avoca, Zanzibar, &c. ; Burmah, Kurrachee and K. Coast ; Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur ; and Penthesilea, Liverpool. Schooner Gitana, for Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
12	Avocet (s)	Canche	London, Jan. 5.
	Mira (s)	Leportier	Liverpool, Jan. 11.
	Agra (s)............	May..........	Bombay, Jan. 21.
	Leading Wind	Bray........	Melbourne, Dec. 15.
	Alexandra	Peirce	Liverpool, Oct. 10.
13	Scindia (s).........	Black	Calcutta, Jan. 2.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson.......	Bombay, Jan. 26.
	Cluny Castle	Piece	Liverpool, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13.—Steamers Maharani, Angers, Simla, Oriental and Argo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
13	Castle Eden (s) ..	....	Singapore.
	Shannon (s)	....	London
15	Wordsworth (s) ..	....	Middlesborough.
	Canning (s)	....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 17.

FROM LONDON.

Brankelow s—40 cases glassware, Rahim Cassum ; 280 cases matches, Abdulally Ebrahim ; 2 cases printing paper, H Abdulally ; 32 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases medecine, other sorts and 2 casks vinegar, Allybhoy Tyabkhan ; 6 cases varnish of sorts, Abdul Cader Abdul Hussen ; 7 cases varnish and 8 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Pallonji ; 120 kegs paint of sorts, A H Chandabhoy ; 100 bundles copper sheets, Ralli Brothers. 50 cases matches and 8 cases soap, E Sumsoodeen and Co ; 12 cases polished plate glass, S Essajee ; 85 cases oilmanstores, 17 cases medecine other sorts and 5casks vinegar, S M Goolam Hussen ; 20 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premji ; 74 cases oilmanstores, 14 cases medecine other sorts and 1 cask vinegar, Goolamally Jeewanji and Co ; 450 drums linseed oil etc and 160 cases paint of sorts, H Shaikh Adam ; 8 cases champagne and liqueurs, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 100 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.

Peshawur s—10 cases aniline dye, C Ramji.

Brindisi s—30 cases brand, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji.

Clyde s—5 cases stationery, E Budroodin ; 14 cases provisions and 5 cases carbolic soap, J Jeewanji ; 8 packages provision etc, N V Curranee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—80 cases wine and spirit, D R Dady and Co.

Eden Hall s—40 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nyanza s—2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Brankelow s—75 packages glassware, Mirally Curramsee ; 100 cases window glass, Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy ; 10 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—4 casks claret, C Bonneviaile.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th February, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·938
Temperature of the Air	73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew, Point	65·4
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	81·0
Minimum do, do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, N, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	311.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Herbert, Lt, Bl C I Horse, on leave, from Delhi.

FEBRUARY 17.

Martin, Captain, Bl R I Fus, on leave, from Nowshera.

Bull, Surg, 1st By Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Pearson, Capt, 2nd By Inf, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

Chowne, Col, Bl 2nd Punj Inf, from furlough, to Khohat.

Bull, Surg, 1st By Lancers, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 18th February, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 20th instant, to take part in the Brigade parade of Volunteers. Fall in, at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the instructors. The following movements will be done, Field Exercise Book, 1884, March past in quarter columns, page 355, part IV. section, 1. 5, (clause 1) 6, 8, 12 and 18 (clause, 1) advance in review order, page 352.

It is particularly requested that all members of the corps will do their utmost to attend.

There will be a Class of Instruction for certificates on Monday next the 22nd inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

Vol V. Xavier having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

With reference to No. 5, of yesterday, the ranges are reserved on 19th and 20th for F Company only.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resident in Kashmir, writes :—"On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MR. N. LAZARUS
OCULIST—OPTICIAN.
BY appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, etc., etc.
Mr. Lazarus' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye, has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, etc., etc., who, after personally expressing his approval, has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Opthalmic Optician.
Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight" free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician to the Viceroy.
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel), Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MILVAIN—June 24th, 1884, at 16, Windsor Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, the wife of Charles Edward Milvain, Solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILVAIN—SWAN—July 25th, 1883, at Jesmond Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, by the Rev P. W. Collard, B.A., Charles Edward Milvain, Solicitor, (now resident in Bombay) son of Henry Milvain, North Elswick Hall, to Harriet Frances, eldest daughter of John Cameron Swan, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHOPE—February 17, the wife of H. I. Chope, of a son, prematurely, who survived birth only one hour.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVAN—February 9, at Bellary, the wife of Captain R J Bevan, Royal Artillery, of a son.

COOLING—February 14th, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Royapettah, Madras, the wife of the Rev J Cooling, of a daughter.

DRING—February 14, at General Collins Road, Vepery, Valentine's day, the wife of Mr. James Simon Dring, of the High Court, Madras, of a daughter.

McCAW—February 14, at No 10, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of W J M McCaw, of a son.

WEATHERALL—February 11, at Hafiz Manzil, Naraingunge, the wife of H Loftus Weatherall, Manager, Nawab Ahsanullah's Estates, of a daughter.

WILKS—February 5, at Landour, the wife of Captain J Wilks, Retired List, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTALL—METHERALL—February 10, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Richard Cecil Whittall, Forest Department, son of Surgeon-Major Whittall, to Alice Marie Abbott, grand daughter of J Lowther Metherall, of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

THE Government of India, as we learn from a Resolution in the Home Department, dated February 12, has resolved to create six scholarships of the value of £200 per annum tenable for three years by natives of India at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The scholars will receive, in addition, £100 to pay their travelling expenses to England, and another £100 to pay their expenses back to India at the expiry of their course of study. The scholarships are to be at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, and the scholars will be appointed either by special examination or by the results of the ordinary University examinations according to the taste of the University by which they are appointed. This year Calcutta and Bombay will each have one of the scholarships to confer, and the selection will probably have to be made not later than the month of June, in order that the scholars elected may be able to make all their arrangements and get to Oxford or Cambridge by the commencement of the October term. It is hoped that the scheme "will have the effect of offering a certain amount of encouragement to the youth of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge." The "youth of this country" is a wide word, and the amount of encouragement given to them by only two scholarships yearly must necessarily, when taken by itself, be very limited. The establishment of these scholarships by Government ought, however, to be estimated not so much by their pecuniary value, as by the evidence thereby afforded of the intention to give distinct official support to the efforts made by the National Indian Association, the Northbrook Indian Society, and many eminent individuals both in India and England, to encourage the natives of this country to complete their education in England. Looked upon in this light, the scholarships instituted by Government will be thankfully accepted as promoting an object which the most enlightened natives of India are deeply interested in. The conditions on which the scholarships are given will be in one important respect certainly unacceptable to the native public. The educated young men of India desire most of all to gain admittance into the Civil Service, and would appreciate most scholarships enabling them to prepare in England for that examination. This aspiration was recognised when a similar scheme for the creation of scholarships tenable in England was promulgated in 1868, at which time it was explained that the object of creating the proposed scholarships was "to encourage natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the Civil and other services in India." The present scholarships however, as they are open to any candidate under twenty-one years of age, will not assist any native of India who wishes to compete for a place in the Civil Service. They are probably especially intended to fit promising native students to hold professorships and other high appointments in the Educational Department, such as ought to be held only by men who have had the advantage of listening to the lectures of the leaders of thought at the two great English Universities. It is well known that Government wishes, whenever it is possible to do so without sacrificing efficiency, to throw open the Educational Service to native scholars, and at the same time it is admitted that there are certain professorial chairs which cannot be satisfactorily filled by men educated at our local Universities and ignorant of the higher intellectual level that prevails at the great European centres of learning. The newly, instituted scholarships will undoubtedly be very useful in preparing the best of our Indian graduates for the highest educational work when they return to their native land after a three years' residence at Oxford or Cambridge.

THE Report of the Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency for 1885, just to hand, treats of topics which are at once numerous and of varied interest. Mr. Ozanne seems to have thrown his whole energy into the work of the department. His report is terse, clear, and business-like. It shows over what a wide field the operations of the department have extended. From the organization and maintenance of village records, the analyses of districts with reference to scarcity from famine, measures of protection, agricultural experiments, including farms, cattle-breeding, and veterinary establishments, to agricultural and fiscal statistics, and the preparation of a scheme for sending selected Circle inspectors to the Poona College of Science, and the proposal for the establishment of a Degree of Agriculture for the consideration of the Bombay University, we have in the report almost all topics discussed which have a direct or indirect bearing upon agriculture. This feature of the report indicates the increasing usefulness of the Agricultural Department and the unceasing activity of Mr. Ozanne. The perusal of the report will, we trust, go far to correct certain misapprehension in quarters which may be supposed to be better informed regarding the real objects and scope of work which the Agricultural Department, under its new organisation, is designed to perform. In the debate on the Income tax Bill, it will be remembered, the Hon. Mr. Mundlik, adverting to the proposed inquiry into Indian expenditure, pointed to the Revenue Survey and Forest Departments as those which needed much pruning. Referring to the Agricultural Department, Mr. Mundlik observed :—"I must confess that I look upon the outlay on this department as utterly disproportionate to the results expected to be achieved. For better or worse India is not a country for large farms and the employment of expensive machinery." Mr. Mundlik here appears to misconceive the entire aim and object of the Agricultural Department. He supposes that the department has to do little more than promote large farms and introduce into India expensive agricultural machinery and implements beyond the means, or unsuited to the working capacity of the ordinary ryot. He is evidently ill-informed on the subject. The results expected to be achieved by the department cannot be achieved while the department is being organised, especially for the various districts under each of the local Governments. Mr. Ozanne's report shows that the activities of the Director of Agriculture in this Presidency have been applied during the year not towards the extension of agricultural farms, nor the use of costly machinery, but towards fulfilling those objects, special and general, for which the Famine Commission recommended the creation of the Agricultural Department. The special work for which the department has been called into existence is to have in such a department an administrative agency specially qualified and ready at hand to meet the sudden appearance of famine, an organised machinery which may be at once put to work in case measures for famine relief are decided upon by Government. But no department can be maintained on a permanent footing for meeting so irregular and precarious a contingency as famine. The ordinary work of the department accordingly is so designed that the department may be easily turned into an organised agency for administering famine relief in a time of emergency without causing the least disturbance to the ordinary machinery of Government. Such of the men in the department as are ordinarily employed as Circle inspectors in the districts will be called upon at once to take the duties of famine inspectors possessed of intimate local knowledge ; while the statistical branch of the Director's office would take up the duties of the famine branch of the Secretariat, the Director himself becoming a valuable adviser to the Famine Commissioner. In acting upon the recommendations of the Famine Commission, however, the Government of India have gone a step further. They have enlarged the scope of the duties of the department to meet the peculiar condition of each province. Ordinarily the department is to carry on a systematic prosecution of agricultural inquiry previously to attempting agricultural improvements. In connection with this portion of its duties, the Agricultural Department takes up the work hitherto performed by the Revenue Survey Department, whose lease of life, under the arrangements contemplated by Government, will expire five or six years hence. The districts of Dharwar and Bijapur have been placed under the charge of Mr. Ozanne for revenue settlement work. A third duty enjoined upon the department in ordinary years is an analytical study of each district, which will place the department at once in a position to see what measures of protection against famine it already enjoys, to what causes such protection is due, whether it arises from the well-to-do condition of the ryots, or from the character of cultivation, or from facilities for irrigation, natural or artificial. Such an inquiry will furnish materials for forming a judgment as to what are the evil influences to which a district is liable.

Mr. Ozanne's account of the operations of the year shows how far the objects sought to be promoted by the Famine Commission are in a fair way of being attained. Under the head of special work connected with the analysis of districts with reference to security from famine, we find that, in conformity with the provisions of the Bombay Famine Relief Code, the Divisional Commissioners are enjoined to draw up, in consultation with Mr. Ozanne, as soon as possible, a statistical account, with a map for each district, showing the areas which are liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, the accessibility or otherwise of such areas for relief purposes, the economical condition of the population of such areas, and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each district likely to require employment and relief works in a year of famine. Mr. Ozanne tells us that the draft for the analytical account of the Dharwar district is in print. The district establishment now entertained by the department is being so trained up as to become fully equipped and be available for active work in Dharwar and Bijapur on the first advent of famine to administer relief. In connection with the agricultural inquiry, it may be useful to refer incidentally to some of the objects which have occupied the time of the Director during the year. The most important experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department—those in which the agricultural community in Thana and other districts of this Presidency is deeply interested—are those designed for the purpose of ascertaining the precise value of rab in the cultivation of rice crops. This inquiry has become very necessary in the settlement of vexed questions of forest conservancy. The labours of the Forest Commission cannot be complete until the precise value of rab has been ascertained by scientific methods. The experiments conducted so far show that the use of rab promotes a larger yield of rice. But the experiments in which the mercantile community is most interested are those connected with the improvement of wheat. Merchants have complained that the cultivators used mixed and inferior seed for sowing. This complaint appears on inquiry to be ill-founded. Steps were taken to distribute hand-picked selected seed, but nearly the whole of the seed when it reached the ryots was found to be badly damaged by weevil. Before, however, a second trial could be made, circumstances happened which rendered fresh distribution of seed free from weevil unnecessary. These were the handsome outturn of the Gujarat crop, which made the ryots chary of using uncertain seed when their own was so good, and the growing conviction in the mind of Mr. Ozanne was that the plan of hand-picking and distributing seed resulted in the liability of the seed to a change in character and quality. The Director thinks there is evidence enough to show that general distributions of seed wheat are unadvisable. As regards cotton improvement, it seems the question of dealing with it in the right manner becomes more and more difficult. Adulteration is rife and Indian cotton is losing its hold on the Liverpool market. It is becoming evident that, unless measures for preventing adulteration are adopted, the fame of Fair Dhollera must suffer in the European markets. Mercantile opinion, however, does not countenance this view, and the question of the improvement of Indian cotton is surrounded with more than ordinary difficulties. Not the least important part of the work of the Agricultural Department during the year has been the organization of machinery for a more accurate collection of statistics. It was the opinion of the Famine Commissioners that the efficiency of the Agricultural Department would depend mainly upon the completeness and accuracy with which the agricultural, vital, and economic statistics with which it has to deal are collected in each village and completed in each district. As the Survey Department is to be abolished on the completion of its present work, and the work of maintaining the survey record in a complete state, and of bringing it up to the latest date, is to be taken over by the Agricultural Department, a scheme has been framed for creating a body of educated, well-paid men to replace the taluka general-duty karkuns in supervising the work of the village accountants. The experiment has been tried in Dharwar and Bijapur, where the survey records have been transferred to the Director, and a body of officials has been carefully selected. Their duty will be to maintain the accuracy of the survey record, and furnish more correct and scientific agricultural statistics.

AN agitation is being stirred up in various quarters against the monopoly which the Bombay-Burma Trading Company is supposed to enjoy in regard to the teak forests in Upper Burma. The Allahabad paper, for instance, has lost no opportunity of raising its voice against the conditions at present governing the exportation of timber from the Upper to the Lower Province, and now we find that the "Moulmein community" is preparing a memorial to the Viceroy urging that forest leases should be cancelled and that the forests should be worked directly by Government. The attitude of Moulmein is intelligible enough. It is itself the centre of a large teak district, and any narrowing of the limits of competition would be to its interests. Any restriction of the kind contemplated by the Moulmein community, however, would have the immediate effect of inordinately running up the price of teak and driving people to employ iron where wood is used. It has also been a frequent complaint at Moulmein that the Bombay-Burma Trading Company has made it a practice to export under-sized timber. On the contrary, we think it may safely be said that the Company has consistently opposed the denudation of the forests. If the company held a short lease, say for four or five years, there might be some inducement to cut down trees indiscriminately ; but when the terms of the lease gave it possession for forty or fifty years, it would be a sheer disregard of its best interests to export under-sized timber. When Theebaw, who had not the wisdom of his predecessor on the throne, tried to replenish his exhausted treasury by the sale of leases for exporting under-sized timber, the Company had, for its own protection, to take them up, and it is to its credit that it has made so little of its opportunities. Indeed, it is claimed on its behalf that the whole policy of the Company has been in the direction of conservancy. In the Chindwin country, for instance, the Company has sunk very large sums in developing the forests, and it is, therefore, hardly likely that the Viceroy will cancel the leases in the summary manner proposed by the Moulmein community. It is an altogether erroneous impression that the Company has a monopoly of the Upper Burma timber trade. The long leases granted to it were obtained in open competition. Similar leases have been granted to other parties. Forest rights are enjoyed, for instance, by two Burmans, one of whom paid Rs. 5,00,000 for the privilege, and the other only Rs. 50,000. Similar rights are also enjoyed by a European. There is, therefore, no monopoly, the question between the authorities at Mandalay and the Company being simply one of contract. No one will dispute the right of the Viceroy to cancel the leases. But it is hardly possible that, in order to gratify Moulmein, Government will stultify itself by infringing the rights of the holders of the present leases, when the fact of Theebaw's doing so was regarded as a justification for drawing the sword.

AN important communication was yesterday read to the Town Council of Bombay by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the proposed loan necessary for the Tansa Water Scheme. This was a letter to the local Government in which the Home Secretary conveys the decision of the Governor-General on the application made on behalf of the Corporation. Whilst fully recognising the great benefits to be anticipated from the scheme to supplement the present water-supply of the city, His Excellency in Council declines to accept the recommendation made by the Bombay Government for the grant of a loan of 123 lakhs to the Corporation from imperial revenues, on the grounds that the resources at disposal are insufficient for the purpose, and that the policy of the Supreme Government for some years past has been to refuse to make loans to public bodies except under very exceptional circumstances. The copy of the correspondence that has taken place on the subject is now forwarded to the Corporation with a resolution in which the Bombay Government content themselves with the remark that under these circumstances it is open to the Municipal Commissioner to apply for permission to raise the loan in the open market.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., R.A., who assumed charge of the office of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay on Tuesday last, held a levee yesterday at the Cooperage, his present residence. There was a fair attendance of the heads of departments and commanding officers, among whom were General Sir Robert Phayre, Sir John Ross, Brigadier-General Annesley, Brigadier-General Heathcote, Brigadier-General Gillespie, Brigadier General Willoughby, Colonel Wardrop, Colonel Green, Colonel Burnett, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Colonel Smyth, Captain Phayre, Captain Mein, and all the officers of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. About twenty-five native officers of the native regiments in garrison were also presented to His Excellency. The attendance of a guard-of-honour had been dispensed with. The following presentations were made :—

Annesley, Brigadier-General
Arbuthnot, G H, Mr
Aveton, S T, Surgeon
Bayly, Capt
Beavers, Major
Beville, Col
Boyd, Col
Bruce, L S, Surg-Genl
Bull, G H, Dr
Burnett, Col
Carpendale, M M, Lieut-Col
Cloete, Evelyn, Mr
Close, C Stratherne, Mr
Conran, Capt
Dhownkul Singh
Foote, Henry Bruce, Mr
Frazer, George S, Mr
Fuller, Geo, Capt
Goodfellow, Major-General
Gosset, Edward F, Capt
Graham, Lancelot, Mr
Green, Col
Greig, Thomas H, Rev
Heathcote, Bgdr-Genl
Hancock, Major General
Hamilton, Bruce, Mr
Henderson, T H., Mr
Hibbert, John Lieut-Col
Hill, J P, Mr
Kemball, C, Mr
Lacy, Major
Leacock, F S, Lieut-Col
Lucas, C S de N, Major-Genl
Luckhardt, W, Col
Lyttelton, Col, the Hon N G
MacDowall, Cameron, Bgde-Surg
Marter, R A F, Mr
Mayne, Mosley, Major
Mein, A B, Capt
Merewether, Col
Merriman, C M, H Mr
Montgomery, T R A G, Mr
Moore, Surgeon-General
Morse, W J Major
Murphy, Surgeon-Major
Newport, C P, Lieut-Colonel
Payne, D P Charles, Lieut-Colonel
Pease, R Hugh, Mr
Phayre, A Mr
Phayre, Sir Robert
Portman, Lieut-Colonel
Raitt, H G B, Mr
Ross, Sir John
Roupell, Captain
Rowlandson, M A, Lieut-Col
Sexton, J M, Colonel
Sladen, J R F, Mr
Smart, G I, Colonel
Smyth, A B Hamilton, Lieut-Colonel
Spratt, E J H, Major
Stacpole, H D, Mr
Steele, L L, Captain
Stockley, Colonel
Thomson, W A, Surg Genl
Tritton, C, Mr
Walcott, Colonel
Walker, T, Lieut-Colonel
Watling, Major
Warden, Colonel
Wardrop, Col
Willoughby, Bgdr-General

POLO AT DEESA.

GUNNERS.	vs.	THE STATION.
Capt. W. N. Lloyd (Capt)		A. E. Aitken, Esq. (Capt), 19th N. I.
Capt. R. Haines.		J. Barry, Esq., 19th N. I.
J. P. Langley, Esq.		R. W. Nicholson, Esq., 2nd Bo. Lancers.
R. W. Carnegy, Esq., A.-D.-C.		J. Kenny, Esq. 2nd Bo. Lancers.

This polo match was played at Deesa on Saturday, 13th instant, and finished up a really enjoyable race week. It was expected that the match would be closely contested, and certainly it proved to be the case, for after a very fast and exciting game the Gunners were victorious by five goals to three. At the outset the Station appeared to have matters pretty well their own way, and playing well together, soon scored a goal, well hit by Mr. Aitken. The Gunners' goal was in danger again for some minutes, but they eventually warded off the attacks of their opponents, and, backing one another up well, the ball was landed through "The Station" posts by Captain Lloyd. This goal was disallowed, having been hit after time was called. One goal to love. In the second ten minutes the aspect of affairs was very different, the Gunners seemed to pull themselves together, and riding hard and backing up well they put three goals to their credit (hit by Captain Lloyd) to one (hit by Mr. Barry). Game three goals to two. In the third round the play was very even and the game very fast. Mr. Aitken, by a fine run from one end of the ground to the other, scored a goal for the Station. However, matters were soon after equalized by Mr. Langley hitting a good goal for the R. A. Game four goals to three.

In the last ten minutes the Gunners, aided by superior ponies, had it all their own way, keeping the ball in dangerous proximity to the enemy's goal. Just before time was called, Captain Lloyd put another point to the credit of the R. A., a very hard fought and exciting match, thus ending in favour of the Gunners by five goals to three.

THE SALE OF COUNTRY LIQUOR BY PARSI WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon upon the Parsi widow license-holders for the retail sale of country liquor in the town and island of Bombay, by inserting the following few lines in your widely-circulated paper, and by bringing to the prominent notice of Government their grievances at a time when the report of the Bombay Abkari Commission is under their consideration, and when a resolution, making certain concessions in the matter of abkari, is about to be issued.

The licenses for the retail sale of country liquors were, in accordance with the usage of former times, granted to certain Parsis in perpetuity as rewards for usually meritorious services rendered by them to Government. The hereditary right of holding the licences continued in the families of the original grantees for upwards of a century and were looked upon as their ancestral properties, and the senior member of the family, upon whom the duty of supporting the family devolved, invariably succeeded to the inheritance. This was recognised by Government until the passing of the tyrannical Abkari Act (Bombay Act V. of 1878) when they were without any previous warning or notice suddenly deprived of their so-called hereditary right. The few Parsi widows, who inherited the licenses on the death of their husbands, and who maintained themselves upon the small profit realised by the retail sale of liquor, keenly felt the hardship of the confiscation, as they looked upon the licenses, as the only wealth they possessed.

Since then the fees were gradually increased every year, and the poor widows, having no other means of support, were compelled to purchase them from the auction by contracting debts. With the increase of the licence fees every year their liabilities gradually increased, and the latter have now become so heavy that it is very difficult for them to discharge them. If they lose their credit next year, in consequence of which if they fail to secure their licenses, they will have no other recourse left to them but to fall on the charity of their friends, relatives or acquaintances. Some of them are physically disabled, and some too old to earn any livelihood, their present ages being from 80 to 50 years.

They submitted in person a petition detailing their grievances to the Abkari Commission which, it is believed, is now in the hands of Government with the report of the Commission, and they confidently trust that the just and the merciful Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will surely redress their grievances.

WIDOWS.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What a thrill of pleasure the perusal of your London correspondent's last letter must have sent through the frame of many an Irishman in India. I do not intend to enter here upon the merits of a question which is engrossing so much attention at home, and to the settlement of which every son of Erin, however remotely exiled from the land of his fathers, looks forward to with such anxiety. I offer the heartfelt gratitude of myself, and a number of other Irishmen in exile here, to your London correspondent for his statesmanlike conduct in writing so fairly and independently on this absorbingly interesting question, thus helping to remove the bitterness which misconceptions and misrepresentations have provoked. Mr. MacLean is known so well in Bombay, and his opinion is thought so much of, that we cannot overvalue the effects likely to result from his seasonable and sympathetic remarks. He deserves the sincere thanks of every Irishman abroad, and, more especially mine, as he as enabled me for once during my sojourn in India to feel like a

GRATEFUL IRISHMAN.

THE PADROADO.

IN the Portuguese House of Peers, a question was recently asked by Senhor Costa Lobo, whether there was any truth in the statement published by a foreign religious organ, that His Holiness the Pope has written to His Majesty the King D. Luis, requesting him to renounce his pretentions of the Portuguese prerogative over the Padroado in the East. The President of the Council replied that the matter was under diplomatic negociation, and that therefore it was inopportune to give any explanations regarding it. What he could, however, affirm was, that the Government would endeavour to obtain a solution favourable to the interests of the Portuguese Crown. He added that a new Ambassador had lately been sent to Rome, to whose ability and tact no one could take exception.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

E. COMPANY.—Bayley Shield Competition fired at Coorla on 17th February, 1886 :—

		Distance.			
Rank and Names.		150	300	700	Total.
Vol L Crawley	...	26	22	23	71
Lce-Corpl W Lane	...	24	21	22	67
Vol G B Stacey	...	24	19	17	60
Sergt A D Little	...	23	16	19	58
,, D J Sharp	...	23	21	12	56
Cr-Sergt W F Melvin	...	20	19	16	55
Corpl J Gilder	...	16	14	23	53
Sergt H W Prescott	...	22	14	16	52
Lieut G Lund	...	22	14	14	50
Vol R W Chitts	...	22	6	20	48
					570
Add		...			3
Total...					573

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

The *Rangoon Gazette* learns from an authentic source that the Viceroy's plans have been altered His departure from Mandalay, instead of taking place yesterday, has been postponed till Thursday at the earlies. He can, therefore, hardly arrive here before Tuesday, and the levée, the sports, the ball, and the laying of the foundation-stone of the Cathedral will have to be postponed in consequence.

FUNERAL OF MR. GARDINER.

The funeral of Mr. Gardiner, recently shot at Myanoung, took place yesterday. It was numerously attended by officials and private friends, and a police escort commanded by a Burman assistant superintendent. Mr. Gardiner was only 32. His assailant has been committed to the Sessions charged with murder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

ATHENS, FEB. 16.

Baron von den Brincken, the German Minister here, has presented a Note to the Greek Government strongly urging compliance with the request of the Great Powers that Greece should disarm.

HOSTILITIES BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that a forward movement of the combined fleet from Suda Bay is imminent with a view to disabling the Greek fleet which is at present anchored off Salamis.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is understood that Government are not prepared with any proposals respecting the Irish question.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Justice Mellor has been appointed Judge Advocate-General.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16

The Coinage Committee, by seven votes to five, have decided to submit a report which is adverse to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bland also submits a report in the name of the minority. A tie took place in the voting of the Committee upon the proposal against the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver. There was one absentee.

The *New York Herald*, in commenting on the decision of the Committee, says that the effect of it is to put an end to the efforts being made to bring about a compromise, and that the House of Representatives must now decide whether suspension or free coinage of silver is to prevail.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

According to the report of the Agricultural Bureau, the American cotton crop is estimated at 6,500,000 bales. The picking is nine days late, and the quality in the States bordering on the Atlantic coast is poorer than last year. The yield of lint is below the average, except in West Mississippi. The quantity remaining on the plantations on the 1st instant was one-sixth of the crop.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day; and the s.s. Ballaarat, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 7 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here on the morning of the 14th instant.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ ,, ,,	75¼
3 ,, Consols for account	101
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,, French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 11-16

AN appeal in connection with the riots at Mallegaum was heard at the Bombay High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine. It appears that the Hindoos of the town had interfered with the taboot procession on the 14th October last. Their conduct gave great offence to the Mahomedans, one of whom, Mirkhan wullud Mishrikhan, went five days later, on the occasion of the Dusserah festival, to Mr. Frost, the First Class Magistrate, and Col. Wilson, the District Police Superintendent at Mallegaum, and emphatically gave them to understand that if they allowed the Hindoos to go with their god in procession on that day, the Mahomedans would stop the procession, even if that were to be at the cost of their lives. The man was immediately arrested, and the magistrate before whom he was tried held that the words used by the accused amounted to a threat under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months. This decision was appealed against before Mr. Baker, the Sessions Judge of Nasik, who altered the conviction to one under section 189, but said that there were no extenuating circumstances to warrant any reduction of the sentence. Mr. Macpherson appeared before the judges yesterday on behalf of the accused, and argued that the words alleged to have been spoken by his client were only meant to be a warning, and could not in any way be construed into a threat to do harm to anybody or to prevent public officers in the performance of their duty If the Court took a different view as to the true import of the words, Mr Macpherson said the accused, having already been in jail over two months and a half, had suffered ample and adequate punishment for his offence. Mr. Pandurung Balibhadra, acting Government Pleader, addressed the Court in support of the conviction and sentence, contending that the manner and tone in which the prisoner had uttered the words, coupled with the riots that subsequently broke out, showed that the prisoner was guilty of criminal intimidation, and that his threat was calculated to do harm. Their Lordships have taken time to consider their judgment. The prisoner is at present on bail.

A SHARP discussion took place yesterday at the meeting of the Town Council on the proposal of the chairman for the construction of a footpath in the Gibbs Road. The general question of providing footpaths throughout the city was revived, Mr. Sayani proposing that the Municipal Commissioner should report as to the streets of the city where footpaths were urgently required. The chairman declared this an attempt to shelve the question, an imputation the mover strongly repudiated. The original motion was carried.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired yesterday at 5-55 a.m. from the saluting battery, announcing the arrival of the Sir Desai of Savantwadi from Baroda.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHOWNUGGUR has contributed Rs. 600 to the Hemabhai Institute of Ahmedabad.

GENERAL WILSON'S condition is again very serious. In addition to the fever he has suffered from lately, pleuro-pneumonia has now set in aggravated by erysipelas.

IT is considered probable that General Prendergast having been appointed to the command of the combined forces in Upper and Lower Burmah, General Gib will probably get the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force.

A LARGE number of military posts are being established in various parts of Upper Burmah to maintain order.

A DECISION is said to have been come to by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief not to increase the strength of troops in Upper Burmah, and the regiments warned for service have been released from orders accordingly. Two companies of the 4th Bengal Infantry will, however, be sent from Cachar to Manipur, to strengthen Colonel Johnstone's hands in that direction. The 18th Bengal Infantry remain at Rangoon, and 2-1 and the 3-1 Scottish Division, R. A., leave Mandalay for India at once. They are garrison batteries who worked the heavy guns during the river expedition. All the coolie transport will be done away with at once, the men returning to India, except the Punjab coolies, who will be kept on as mule and pony drivers. Efforts will be made to send back the Bengal troops as soon as possible.

A TELEGRAM from Bhamo says there has been an unsuccessful attempt to burn the city. Three fires were started on one night, and two native houses and two empty godowns were destroyed. Much loss of property was prevented by the prompt and efficient action of the military authorities, which also effectually put a check on confusion and the opportunities for looting, which was probably the purpose of the incendiaries.

THE Bhamo fortifications are nearly completed, and are considered to be impregnable against any force that can now be brought against them. Small dacoities continue in the district, but they appear to be the work of old offenders and to mark the survival of past lawlessness and the resentment of old fueds rather than dissatisfaction with the new rulers. "The common people," writes a correspondent, "openly express their pleasure at the country's annexation to British Burmah, but the old officials are still very sullen and render Major Cooke but small assistance. The river is very low, and there have been no steamers in Mandalay for three weeks, which has given rise to many wid reports of English reverses between here and Mandalay and the capture of the steamer. These reports have alarmed the people considerably, and effectually repressed any disposition towards the revival of the Bhamo trade, which is now quite destroyed. The resumption of the weekly steamers would do very much towards quietening the still greatly alarmed people and encouraging the former traders."

THE large body of armed Chinamen reported to be moving towards Bhamo are now said to be the ordinary heavily armed caravans trading at this season of the year between the different Chinese and Shan Tsan townships and Western Yunan. Official letters of friendship have been received by the Political Officer here from the chief political and military Chinese officers at Momien, and no conflict with the Chinese troops is apprehended.

THE appointment of Inspector-General of Police in Assam is vacant, and the *Englishman* considers that the Government is to be congratulated on having so exceptionally well-qualified an officer available for the post as Mr. W. W. Daly, the Commandant of the Surmah Valley Frontier Police. The late Mr. T. J. Murray was Inspector-General for some three years, and it was during his tenure of office that the force was divided into two separate bodies for civil and military duties respectively. The military portion of the force, the duties of which consist mainly in garrisoning the numerous stockades maintained for the protection of the frontier, is divided into four battalions, the head-quarters of which are located in Silchár, Dibrugár, and the Nágá and Garo hills respectively. Of these four battalions the largest, comprising a body of over 800 men, most of whom are Gurkhas, is that stationed at Silchár under the command of Mr. Daly, who has raised the battalion to a state of efficiency that has called forth high praise from so distinguished an authority as General Sale-Hill, Commanding the Eastern Frontier District. It is also due to Mr. Daly that the north-east frontier is now protected by a properly organised, well-disciplined force of frontier police in place of the half-trained body of civil constabulary which formerly did duty for that purpose. Personally Mr. Daly has had great experience in the guerilla warfare of the frontier, having been specially thanked by Government for his services in the Lushai and Garo expeditions and in the relief of Momirkhall.

THE last section of the Bolan Railway along the *kotal* south of Darwaza is nearing completion. The earth-work from Darwaza to Quetta and thence round to Gurkhai, where the Harnai line debouches from the hills upon the Peshin Valley, has been completed, and labour is now concentrated upon the line from the Bostan junction to Sayid Hamid, where the new entrenched position is to be made. As soon as the track to Darwaza is open, traffic material will be taken up by train to the plateau, and the rails will be laid along the earthwork, first to Quetta and afterwards to Gurkhai. The Bolan railway will thus serve the immediate purpose of enabling the further sections of the Sind-Peshin Railway to be laid even before the Hurnai line is completed. As to its future, whether it is to be a permanent line or even to be newly aligned in parts, depends a good deal on the Commander-in-Chief's inspection of it next month.

THE borings for petroleum at Kuttan, near Sibi, are still being carried out by Mr. Townsend, the expert employed by the Government of India to examine the oil-bearing strata in that district. Difficulties greater than Mr. Townsend has ever experienced in America have had to be overcome in penetrating the rocks beneath which the oil lies, and the presence of water in the borings has made the work necessarily slow; but oil has been struck again and again at varying depths, and there is every hope of the reservoirs deeper down being eventually reached. All the signs which experts alone can read point to the presence of oil in large quantities, and this may now be tapped at any moment. Mr. Townsend and his staff have worked with a persistence which promises well for the ultimate success of the borings: they did not leave their posts even during the hot weather, until the death of one miner and the seriously illness of the leader himself caused a temporary stoppage. The most improved plant is being used, and this alone has involved heavy expenditure, but the Government will reap a rich harvest if Mr. Townsend's expectations of a great find of oil are realised. Kuttan may not rival Baku: but until the exploration is finished, no estimate can be formed of its possible resources. In another direction the Government of India are also seeking for mineral wealth, Dr. Warth being still busily engaged in examining the coal-bearing strata of the Salt Range. If coal in large quantities can be found in the Punjab, the cost of working the railways in that province, in the valley of the Indus, and on the frontier will be very materially reduced.

DR. LEITNER, who shortly retires from the Punjaub University, will be granted a special pension.

MR. A. HARINGTON, Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, officiates as Commissioner of Lucknow, in the absence of Mr. J. Quin, who is about going on furlough.

THE death is announced of Babu Hurbans Sahai, a prominent landholder of Behar, and some time a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was addressing a meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association last Sunday, when he was seized with a fit, and though brought round for the moment by medical assistance, he expired a few hours later. The zemindars have lost in him an active and able representative of their order.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers (says the *Madras Mail*) that the late Mr. Stanley Thompson, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, was attacked by a band of Chenchus about three years ago, and so severely hacked about the head and hands that he was left by them as dead. In a recent despatch, the Secretary of State treats of the matter as follows:—"Mr. Thompson's case seems to be one deserving special consideration, and having regard to the report of the Medical Board before which Mr. Thompson appeared, that the injuries sustained by that officer while in the execution of his duty were nearly equivalent to the loss of his right hand, and of a permanent nature, and also to the fact that he showed great gallantry on the occasion of the encounter in which he was wounded, I accede to the recommendation that he should be granted a gratuity of six months' pay, and a pension of Rs. 50 a month." Mr. Thompson died suddenly of heart-disease in July last.

THE total expenditure on the Madras harbour works, exclusive of "suspense accounts," between 1st January and 31st December 1885, was Rs. 5,16,332, of which amount Rs. 56,994 was expended on "establishment." Between 1st January and 31st December 1884, the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 59,273, so there has been a saving under this head during the past year of Rs. 2,279 over what was expended in twelve months when much less work was going on. During 1885 the outturn from Pallavaram quarries was 1,13,172 tons of stone, of which 32,125 tons were deposited in the south pier submerged work and 62,451 tons in the north pier work, the balance being used in blockmaking. There have been 1,008 concrete blocks for the new design made, some from local cement and some from English. On the whole, the year's work may, Mr. Thorowgood thinks, be regarded as satisfactory, considering the delay in receiving the all-important cranes and machinery.

THE NEW RAILWAY OFFICES AT BOREE BUNDER.

TO-DAY will mark the attainment of another stage in the completion of the magnificent pile of buildings intended for the accommodation of the passenger traffic at the most important terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and for occupation by the enormous staff necessary to the administration of one of the chief railway enterprises in India. For the past seven years a vast army of workmen concentrated at Boree Bunder has been uninterruptedly employed day after day in rearing the splendid edifice which replaces the congeries of wooden railway shedding and wretched out-of-date hospital buildings formerly cumbering the ground. The site is admirably adapted for a structure of such an imposing character. From the opposite side of the broad thoroughfare, across which the lofty station buildings now throw their shadow, the western front presents a view which for architectural effect it may be said will eventually far surpass that of any of the fine public buildings for which Bombay is remarkable. The masonry dome—the crowning glory of the whole design—has yet to raise its swelling sides over the central staircase, and the frontages have still to be seen through a forest of scaffolding. But the grandeur of the results already achieved obtains instant recognition from every competent critic, whilst the multitude of travellers leaving Bombay from Boree Bunder cannot fail to spread far and wide the impressions left upon them by the most cursory inspection on the eve of a hurried departure. The new G. I. P. Railway terminal and administrative offices, for so the new buildings should properly be called, are in the Italian-Gothic style, in this respect following the rule generally prevailing here since the late Sir Bartle Frere presided over the Western Presidency. In the present instance the result leaves no room for impugning the wisdom of the selection of this style by Mr. Stevens. It proves admirably adapted to the important scheme at this moment being brought under his direction to a termination perfectly satisfactory to all concerned. Not only has Mr. Stevens proved its utility by showing it to be eminently adapted to railway purposes in this country, but the immense block of offices will constitute a singularly successful example of the imposing character of this kind of architecture. The best point of view from which to gain an idea of the great work is from the junction of the Cruickshank and Market roads. Standing where the tramway lines diverge, the eye takes in at first with mingled amazement and admiration the lofty and gigantic pile of solid masonry, then ranging from one extremity to the other along the ornate outlines directly before it, resting upon the gabled ends, with their tall cutstone spires, the graceful domes above the rounded angles of the quadrangle, distinguishing the rich ornament dimly perceivable all over the exterior from porch to summit, one's vision is finally carried far upwards of quarter of a mile along the elegant façade which screens the iron structure of the adjoining station in the direction of the Crawford Markets. Instinctively the contemplation of this superb picture causes the mind to marvel at the huge labour involved in an undertaking of such immensity and the infinite patience of the engineer and his assistants under whose supervision a work so intricate and extensive has been accomplished. An inspection of the interior arrangements intensifies this feeling tenfold. Everywhere within the building is to be perceived a corresponding lavishness of labour expended upon the greatest minuteness of detail, all sections of the work being instinct with artistic taste and yielding effects full of beauty. This is especially the case in that portion of the offices with which the public will be most concerned. Their waiting-hall and the chief refreshment-room are full of surprises in decorative art, and with the grand central staircase, to be hereafter completed, will at once take rank among the "lions" of the city.

We have already recalled the circumstances which induced the Railway Company to endow Bombay with a terminal building second only in extent to the largest of the stations in England, and far beyond them all for architectural effect and internal beauty. It may, however, somewhat surprise many of our readers to remind them of the fact that upwards of a decade has passed since the original designs were submitted. These were, we believe, in the first instance prepared by the Company's Consulting Engineer, although this was a work of no inconsiderable cost, they were regarded as scarcely suitable and appropriate for the site the offices were to occupy. Other designs were also submitted for consideration, but failed to find favour with the directors in conjunction with Government. Finally, at the beginning of 1876, the Company decided, through the Government of Bombay, to invite designs from Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., who was at that time Executive Engineer for the Presidency, and had already gained distinction as the author of the design from which the Sailors' Home was erected. From our records it appears that in July of the following year, the gratifying announcement was made that the design prepared by Mr. Stevens in pursuance of this invitation had been accepted, and later on this was followed by the wise decision to entrust the carrying out of the detailed scheme to its designer. Accordingly, Government was applied to for the loan of Mr. Stevens's services. It was resolved to avoid as little further delay as possible, and Mr. Stevens was shortly afterwards enabled to inaugurate the work in conformity with the ideas he had formulated. From time to time the conspicuous merits of the accepted design have since been publicly recognised. In 1880, a large coloured drawing of the design was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was signally honoured by being placed on the line in the centre of the room allotted to the architectural department. On its exhibition professional critics accorded to Mr. Stevens every credit for his work, and the *Building News*, remarking that in India the Italian-Gothic style seemed a more congenial one than it does in England, declared that the designer had made the most of his opportunities. Further honour awaited Mr. Stevens at the Bombay Exhibition of 1879, when the design was awarded the gold medal, and in his election as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Early in 1879 an actual commencement was made. Since then nothing has been permitted to break the progress of the work. Rightly to estimate the rapidity with which this has proceeded, one must bear in mind the difficulties inseparable in this country from the martialling of a body of cunning artificers at all proportionate to the magnitude of the work to be accomplished. We understand that Messrs. Burjorji Rustomji Mestri & Co., the contractors, should have completed the whole of the buildings in July last, but mainly from the lack of skilled workmen they have been unable to fulfil the terms of their contract. The offices will in all probability be sufficiently completed by April next to permit the Railway Company to occupy them by that date. Some months must then elapse before the design can be finished in its entirety by the construction of the principal dome. This will be a most attractive external feature. Unfortunately the scarcity of labour has for the last four months prevented any progress being made with it, as all the skilled masons procurable have been engaged in making habitable the remainder of the building. This dome will have a clear span of 40 feet; its apex will reach 175 feet from the level of the ground, and it will rise more than 50 feet above the adjacent roofs. At this lofty height a colossal figure of "Progress" with which it is to be surmounted will eventually have foothold. The dome will, so far as we know, be the only cut-stone masonry dome in existence that has been built on scientific principles and adapted to a Gothic building, and it is understood that to a visit to Venice Mr. Stevens owes his inspiration for this happy idea. As to the materials used in construction nothing is more striking than the admirable manner in which Mr. Stevens has taken advantage of the different kinds of stone to be found in the neighbourhood of Bombay. These have in the design been utilised in such a skilful manner that the happiest effects have been produced. In the place of the dull monotonous stone front so frequently met with, an impression combining brightness with grandeur is given by the buildings from the employment of varied stones of subdued colours. The engineering or constructional parts of the work are most substantial and well-finished, and may be pronounced in these respects equal to any thing of the kind executed in Europe.

We will now proceed to describe the building. The principal or west front forms three sides of a square, *i.e.*, a centre and two wings with a courtyard (180 ft. by 104 ft.) between them. The approach to the north wing is by a large carriage porch for the use of the first and second class passengers, which gives access to the grand corridor or principal entrance to the first and second class waiting hall. Here at the outset are to be found indications of that beautiful minutiæ in design and conscientious in workmanship which are to be noticed in their full perfections further on. This corridor is divided into four compartments beautifully groined in coloured stones, the main ribs and arches of each being supported by massive groups of coloured Italian marble columns, and local stones, capped with richly carved foliated caps. In the vaults overhead geometrical designs are worked in red and white stone courses. The openings are most spacious, and the general effect strikingly dignified. As the handsome entrance doors fall back an interior of unique beauty is revealed. This fine lofty hall (80 ft. by 72 ft. by 40 ft.) contains the booking offices, which are to-day made available to the public. A colonnade of coloured marble columns, arranged in elegant but massive groups, longitudinally divides the central area, their capitals—worked in boldly-designed foilage and animal grotesques—carrying the main arches which support the main walls of the building and the large wooden ribs of the groining. Similar half groups of columns with foliated capitals run parallel to and on either side of the central colonnade, and in their turn support the galleries around the hall and the walls above, the wooden groining, simple as it is in decoration, being very pleasingly managed. The main ribs of the groining are emphasised by straight lines in red, buff, blue, and gold, while the groundwork of the ceiling is azure blue with gold stars. The carved pendants forming the key are most appropriately decorated in colours and gold, and the whole surface of the ceiling is brought into perfect harmony with the other coloured materials of this grand apartment. Around the walls runs a dado (4' 6" in height) of artistic design, composed of Maw's glazed tiles, and the floor is paved with unglazed tiles arranged in large panel patterns with foliated borders, somewhat subdued in colour, but very effective. The counters, which are provided with brass railing, and the massive doors, are in strict keeping with the the remainder of the work, and in the former the coloured woods—ebony and teak and sewan—are cleverly blended. Fronting the galleries of the hall is a highly ornamental wrought-iron railing with a polished teakwood handrail, the railing—one of many pieces of work eminently creditable to the Bombay School of Art—being decorated with a chocolate ground picked out with bright red gold. A large clock will be placed in the centre of the arch of the south side of the hall embedded in a stand of Seoni stone. This feast of rich and harmonious colouring is illumined by windows through whose stained glass tympanums—the geometrical panels of which are filled with an elegantly foliated design—the strong glare of the powerful sunshine without pours in charmingly subdued rays. By means of this toned and chastened light an enchanting effect is produced as it falls on a vista of graceful marble columns, finely contrasted in their groupings, and with their highly polished and richly veined black and red and neutral tinted surfaces, a vault overhead of purest azure "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold" and a pavement of painted pottery. The cunning mouldings and the wealth of colouring in this hall might almost be described in Keat's lines—

> "All garlanded with carven imageries,
> Of fruits and flowers, and bunches of knot-grass
> And diamonded with panes of quaint device,
> Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes
> As are the tiger-moth's deep-damask'd wings."

The remainder of the north wing is occupied by the first and second class ladies' waiting-rooms, (each 35 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in.) with dressing room and lavatories attached; the station master's (35 ft. by 23 ft.) and the ticket-collectors' offices (23 ft. by 11 ft.) which have been decorated and titted up simply and appropriately. To the rear of the waiting-hall and facing the garden on the west side are situated the two refreshment-rooms, one of which is set apart for first-class passengers (52 ft. 6 in. by 47 ft.) the other for second class passengers (47 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in.) The arches of these rooms carrying the superstructure are supported by huge polished Aberdeen granite columns, green and red alternating, with strong enclosing capitals of artistic and bold design beautifully wrought. In the first class waiting-room is a richly panelled ceiling, decorated in two shades of cream colour, with the carving picked out in gold, the walls are painted in two shades of delicate green, a hue perceptibly cooling in its influence, a handsome dado runs round the room to the height of 4 feet 6 inches, and the floors are covered with ornamental enclosed tiles in panels with rich foliated borders similarly to the flooring of the grand hall. Here, again, is a set of handsome counters designed by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co., with white marble tops. In the second-class room the decorations are less ambitious in character. Both rooms are well set back from the main-road, from which they are divided by the full depth of the quadrangle. When this is converted into an ornamental garden as projected, the rooms, whilst overlooking a very pleasant prospect, will at the same time be open to the inestimable blessing of the western breeze. Nothing remains but for the apartments to be furnished with fitting regard to the surroundings in order to render this the most cheerful, handsomest, and coolest restaurant in India. Hitherto Bombay has been most unaccountably left without the slightest provision for the comforts of its railway passengers in this direction. Now this incredible reproach is about to be wiped away. It is to be hoped, if only in compensation for past deficiencies, that some firm of caterers, whose established repute may be a guarantee for the future, will be induced to undertake the conduct of the splendid premises set aside for a purpose so indispensable to comfort in the exigencies of railway travelling. Throughout the building the sanitary arrangements have received the utmost attention. The gentlemen's lavatories, &c., for first and second class passengers are placed at the back of the north wing, and the separate structure is divided from the main block by a wide open space with overhead covering securing through ventilation sufficient to dissipate any exhalations of a noisome character. Dados (4 ft. 6 in. high) run round the walls. which are of white glazed tiles with sage green spots, a provision that ensures absolute cleanliness and gives coolness into the bargain. The whole series of lavatories are fitted with the most perfect appliances that sanitary science has devised. In passing through, however, it appeared to us that one important item has escaped attention at the hands of those responsible for the arrangements. No provision is made as yet to give passengers through and from Bombay an opportunity of removing the strains of travel by a bath. In the interest of those who, whether coming from a "fuzzy, stewy, muggy, clammy voyage," or arriving caked with dust and begrimed with the scarcely "innocent blacknesses" accumulated during a long railway journey across a parched country, and who alike keenly appreciate the unspeakable delight of what Dr. Russell terms "a rush at clear, clean, cold water," we venture to hope that the Boree Bunder terminus will have this omission supplied. A set of baths would add greatly to the value of the excellent refreshment-rooms, and is besides an adjunct to be found at the majority of other large Indian stations.

Coming now to the arrangement of the general offices, it will be seen that here every convenience for the comfort and convenience of both officers and clerks has been most carefully studied. The ranges of rooms are as spacious, light and airy as any to be found. The principal entrance to the offices is through the large and massive carriage entrance in the centre of the building. From this porch the hall is entered, and thence one proceeds to the grand staircase. This ascent is another of the marvels of the interior, and will, when completed, be well worthy of the fine central dome towards which the huge masses of masonry composing the steps uplift themselves. The staircase is composed of enormous overhanging slabs of blue stone, giving a clear width of 8 ft. 6 in., and will have on the one side a handsome wrought-iron railing and on the other a rich sienna marble dado with a dark red marble skirting and top. This will give to the lofty flight of steps an effect of conspicuous massiveness and grandeur such as the principal staircase should possess, while courses of Porebunder stone compose the facings of the walls and the staircase will be lighted by means of eight long two-light stained glass windows. Upon these windows are worked in design the Company's arms and monogram, which appear elsewhere in the building in moulding, where the elephant and locomotive, typical of the past and present modes of transport in India, are most cleverly reproduced and utilised. Above the level of the ridges of the roofs galleries will be constructed, from which visitors will be able to overlook the city and its harbour. Besides the grand staircase which forms the principal approach to all floors, there are four wooden spiral flights of steps, one at each of the front and rear angles of the north and south wings leading to the first, second, and third floors and terminating in small domes and towers. Each of the principle gables will be surmounted by groups of sculpture, each different in subject and severally representative of "Engineering," "Commerce," and "Agriculture." A large clock with two illuminated dials, 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter will be placed in the south gables of the station roof, one dial in each gable, so that the time may be seen from any point in the approaches to the station, the clock being illuminated at night time; and in the central gable of the building another clock, with a dial 8 ft. 6in. in diameter, will be fixed to face the road. The ornamental flat roofing and the large shed will shortly be decorated consistently with the rest of the building, and arrangements are in progress to light them with gas.

Some sketch of the manner in which the offices are allotted to the different departments which are now brought under one roof will doubtless interest many of our readers, as well as the members of the numerous staff more immediately concerned. On the south side the Goods Superintendent's department is placed, comprising the following rooms:—Superintendent's office (24 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 3 in.); chief assistant's office (24 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 3 in.), and clerks' office (42 ft. by 22 ft. 3 in.) Adjoining is the office for the Superintendent of the Railway Police (24 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 3 in.); chief assistant's office (22ft. 3 in. by 15 ft.), and clerks' office (35 ft. by 22 ft. 3 in.). In the south wing will be found the offices of the Postal Department, viz:—Superintendent's office (22 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft.), and clerks' and post office (28 ft. 9 in. by 22 ft. 3 in.), the latter being approached from the porch on the south side of the building. Adjoining this department is a library and store for books (48 ft. 9 in. by 22 ft. 3 in.); a cash office (63 ft. 6 in. by 47 ft.), with a handsome counter, platform, and railing for the shroffs, and a ticket printing office (35 ft. by 22 ft. 3 in.). Below the latter two are constructed fire and thief proof rooms (one of them 27 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in., the other 20 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in.). In the south wing is situated a carriage porch (50 ft. by 16 ft.) leading to the wide corridors that completely encircle the building and give easy access to all floors. On the first-floor the whole of the offices to the north of the grand staircase are for the use of the Audit department, the assistant auditor's office (26 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 9 in.) being over the central porch, and on the south side of the staircase are the offices of the Traffic department, which are composed as follows:—Office for passenger superintendent (37 ft. by 25 ft.), clerks' office (25 ft. by 22 ft. 9 in.), wages branch office (35 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft.), time table branch office (35 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft.), and the mileage branch office (47 ft. by 23 ft.), Traffic Manager's office (29 ft. 3 in. by 22 ft. 9 in.), chief assistant's office (22 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft. 6 in.), clerks' office for correspondence (39 ft. by 24 ft.) and clerks' office for rates branch (39 ft. by 24 ft.). On the second floor the Chief Engineers' offices occupy the north wing, and are as follows:—Chief engineer's office (29 ft. 9 in. by 23 ft.), personal assistant's office (23 ft. by 20 ft.), clerks' office for correspondence (29 ft. by 23 ft.), clerks' office for accounts (39 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft.), and drawing office (39 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft.). Adjoining are the remaining offices of the Audit branch,—viz., stores audit office (47 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 3 in.), accounts office (114 ft. by 23 ft.), audit of expenses office (70 ft. by 23 ft.), and chief auditor's office (27 ft. by 19 ft.). On the south side is placed the Agent's department, comprising the following offices:—Agent's office (29 ft. 9 in. by 23 ft) and private room (23 ft. by 19 ft.), Secretary's office (29 ft. 9 in. by 23 ft.), chief clerk's office (23 ft. by 12 ft.), general clerks' office (64 ft. 3 in. by 47 ft. 6 in.), Provident Fund office (23 ft. 9 in. by 23 ft.), agent's waiting room (26 ft. 3 in. by 23 ft.), and officers' meeting room (47 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. 6 in.). Dressing-rooms and bath-rooms are attached to the following offices:—The goods superintendent's, the police superintendent's and the postal superintendent's, the chief auditor's, the assistant auditor's, the traffic manager's, the passengers superintendent's, the chief engineer's, his personal assistant's, the agent's and the secretary's. This outline of the division of the building may be closed with the mention that the third floor will be set apart for the storage of the records and the water-tanks. The garden in the quadrangle, which it is intended shall form one of the prettiest features of the building, will be enclosed from the main road by a handsome wrought-iron railing 10 feet in height. The piers and gates will be in the centre, and the former will bear colossal figures representing Great Britain and Ireland and India.

Such is the building to which the Railway Company have devoted a total expenditure of no less than twenty-seven lakhs. That this enormous sum has been judiciously expended no one will be disposed to suggest who has enjoyed the privilege of inspecting this gigantic pile. Its every nook and corner affords evidence of the benefit derived from the close supervision without which no stone has been laid. Mr. Stevens has to be warmly congratulated on the approaching termination of labours which have already crowned his reputation, and will constitute a noble and enduring monument of his professional skill. It only remains to enumerate those who have helped on this happy consummation. The greater portion of the ground floor of the buildings was built partly by different petty contractors, and partly departmentally; but from the first floor and upwards Messrs. Burjorji Rustomji Mestri and Co., of Bombay. The models of all the enrichments have been most artistically carried out by Mr. Gomez and students of the Bombay School of Art, under the supervision and direction of Mr. J. Griffiths, the able superintendent, and they have been beautifully wrought by native carvers. This is not the only illustration of the practical utility of the institution, for the metal department of the school also executed the ornamental ironwork from the designs of Mr Stevens. The painted decorations of the waiting-hall and refreshment-room have been the workof Signor Gibello, and Messrs. Muraglia, of the Apollo Bunder, supplied the magnificent marble work. Mr. Stevens has been ably assisted in this great undertaking by Mr. Khanderao, assistant engineer, and Mr. M. Janardhan, supervisor. The sanitary arrangements have been carried out by Mr. M. Smith, the Company's plumber, and his native assistants.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY, whose leave expires on the 23rd proximo, will probably take an extension lasting over the remainder of his term of office as Secretary in the Military Department.

ON the arrival of the Derbyshire Regiment in Calcutta, the 2nd Queen's will return to Cawnpore about the end of the current month, thus avoiding a transfer when the hot weather sets in. The Derbyshire will garrison Fort William and furnish two companies to Dum-Dum, until the Liverpool Regiment returns from Burmah, when the Derbyshire will be united at Dum Dum.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

DR. COOK presided yesterday at the meeting of the Town Council. There were present:—Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman, Captain Morland, Professor Peterson, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote Dadabhai Nowrozjee, and R. M. Sayani.

The Council were to resume consideration of Mr. M. M. Munshi's letter, discussed at the previous meeting relative to the question of refund of the amount paid for the hire of meters fixed to the fire mains on the premises at Colaba known as the Cotton Green, there being a notice of motion on the paper from Dr. Peterson on the subject, but the discussion was adjourned for three weeks.

FOOTPATHS IN BOMBAY.

The chairman moved, that a pathway for the accommodation of foot passengers along the Gibbs Road should be constructed without loss of time. He spoke of the danger and inconvenience to pedestrians who used the road, and suggested that the pathway should be a raised one.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—It is no use having footpaths unless pedestrians are forced to walk on them.

Mr. Syani agreed with the motion, but asked if there were not many other streets were footpaths were just as desirable. So far as the Gibbs Road was concerned, he hoped he would not be considered as saying anything improper, but he thought the roads there were better—better watered and better looked after than many other streets in Bombay which were more thickly populated. He asked the Commissioner to consider whether footpaths were not as necessary all over the city instead of one in a particular road.

The Municipal Commissioner admitted that there was a great deal to complain of with regard to the footpaths in Bombay. In many places these ought to be, and he hoped would be improved, and footpaths were already being provided as fast as possible. It would be of great encouragement to go on with these if the guardians of public order would take care that footpaths were preserved for the purpose they were intended for, and not for coffee shops, or for beating carpets and walking cattle on.

Dr. Peterson considered there was no ground for giving Gibbs Road preference over the other thoroughfares.

The chairman observed that no footpaths would be made unless some one drew attention to the need of them, and therefore he had given the notice of motion. Even if this were chiefly intended for the use of Europeans, a footpath made in the Gibbs Road would be part and parcel of a portion of the city chiefly occupied by Europeans. He supposed that residents in a particular section of the city might bring their requirements forward, and if that particular part belonged to a special class that class had a right to discuss them. The residents in this locality certainly paid a very large proportion of the rates and taxes. As a member of that class, and residing on the spot, he considered he had done no more than his duty in the matter. The provision of a footpath would not only be a convenience, but might prevent a catastrophe taking place some day.

Mr. Sayani.—Allow me to say I did not mention a single word about persons who were Europeans living in that particular locality.

The chairman.—No, but I understood the drift of your remarks.

Mr. Sayani claimed that he had made no distinction between Europeans and natives or as to whether people paid more or less rates and taxes. He was afraid therefore the chairman did not catch what he actually said.

The chairman.—No, I quite understood what Mr. Sayani said.

Dr. Peterson was encouraged, as a resident in the Fort who had to go Elphinstone College every day of his life, to ask why the Tramway Company were allowed to repair both sides of their line in the Bhendy Bazaar at the same time, and whether any trouble was being taken to keep a small section of the road free from the stones which during the last fortnight had left the thoroughfare in a most barbarous state.

Colonel Portman remarked that he also suffered from the present state of things, which sometimes resulted in a complete block.

The Municipal Commissioner was very glad to answer questions of which notice had been given, or which were put in a proper way. From Dr. Peterson's query it would seem that no trouble was being taken either by the Tramway Company or himself, whereas he visited the road constantly.

Dr. Peterson.—I will withdraw that form of the question. I am only aware of the stones which have been there for the last three weeks, over which I make my way with great difficulty.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the present mode of conducting the work was the only way of hastening its completion. It would have been best to close the road, but this was a question of public convenience, and to close it was an impossibility. The Tramway Company were working as hard as possible.

Mr. Sayani moved an amendment requesting the Municipal Commissioner to favour the Council with a report as to the streets where footpaths may be urgently required, and what in his opinon, would be the probable cost of providing them.

The chairman.—Throughout the whole city?

Mr. Sayani replied in the affirmative.

Captain Morland having seconded the amendment

The Municipal Commissioner said that if he stated his opinion, he should say every road in the town should have a footpath. The general question meant the expenditure of a great deal of money. In 1885 there was an item of business standing on the agenda for some time suggesting that the Commissioner should be asked for a comprehensive scheme of providing footpaths. The Town Council resolved that nothing would be gained by such an extensive proposal and the item was then struck out.

The Chairman.—This amendment is sending the question into limbo. It practically means that the whole question is set aside for an indefinite period. It is not certainly a fair way of dealing with the question.

Mr. Sayani.—I must, Sir, really protest against these remarks. First of all you made remarks on what I said and referred to European quarters and other invidious distinctions. I protest against such remarks from the chairman.

The chairman.—If Mr. Sayani will permit me to make any remarks here I must say that his protest has no point at all. What I said was this amendment does not deal sufficiently clearly with the question put before the Council, viz., shall or shall not a footpath be made? It has a tendency to shelve the question indefinitely.

Mr. Khote.—I am for footpaths everywhere, and I am for a footpath at Gibbs Road I therefore tell you beforehand that I shall vote for both proposals. (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected by the casting vote of the chairman, and the resolution was then adopted.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS LOANS.

The Municipal Commissioner read the following letter with regard to the Tansa Water Scheme from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4820, dated the 17th December, 1885. recommending the grant from Imperial Revenues of a loan of 123 lakhs of rupees to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in order to give effect to a scheme for providing an increased supply of water in that city. It is proposed that the loan should bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and should be re-paid by the Corporation by means of annual instalments of about six lakhs of rupees.

"(2.) In reply, I am to express the regret of the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India is unable to accept the recommendation made by the Bombay Government on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the great benefits to be anticipated from a scheme such as that proposed, but the resources at the disposal of the Government of India are not sufficient to permit the grant of a loan for the purpose, and it has been the policy of Government for some years to refuse to make loans to local bodies unless under very exceptional circumstances. I am to add that the Governor-General in Council is advised that the existing law does not impose any obligation on the Bombay Corporation to borrow money from the Government of India, or on the Government of India to lend money to the Corporation, but that it is open to the Corporation to borrow the necessary funds under the provisions of Act XI. of 1879 (the Local Authorities Loan Act), provided that the rules framed under that Act are duly observed. In the event of the Bombay Corporation deciding to borrow the money in the open market, and to re-pay the loan partly by an enchancement of the town duties, the Bombay Government will doubtless provide against any such enhancement operating as a tax on through trade, or involving a re-imposition of customs duties abolished by the Supreme Government. The Government of India is aware that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is fully alive to the desirability of placing the administration of octroi at Bombay and elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency on a satisfactory footing, and the Governor-General in Council is, therefore, quite satisfied to leave this matter to be considered and dealt with by the Local Government."

Then followed the following resolution of the Bombay Government:—

Copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for information with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 13391, dated 19th ultimo. (2.) Under the orders now received, it is open to the Municipal Commissioner to apply to Goverement for permission to raise the loan in the open market in accordance with the rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, published in Goverment Notification No. 3091, dated 22nd August, 1883.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was useless going into the question further until the correspondence was in their hands. It was of the utmost importance the question should be considered at once.

The Finance Committee were requested to meet during the week and deal with the question.

This terminated the public business.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

THE following Resolution appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

It has been determined to appoint a committee for the purpose of examining expenditure, whether Imperial or Provincial, and reporting to the Government, within as brief a period as may be possible, what economies are therein practicable. It is desirable that the Committee should commence its labours so soon as its members can be conveniently brought together, and it is expected that early in the ensuing cold weather they will be able to submit their recommendations to the Government.

2. The question of expenditure has within recent years been on more than one occasion pressed upon the attention of the Government of India. On the one hand, it has been urged that since the commencement of the present decade, civil expenditure has very largely increased; on the other hand, the causes, which have led to increase of expenditure have been fully explained by the Government of India in its communications with Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The documents relating to this matter will, in the course of their inquiry, be laid before the committee; but the committee will not fail to observe that, apart from the discussions which have hitherto arisen on the subject, the circumstances in which the Government now finds itself placed compel it to examine with renewed and anxious attention the possibilities of such an effective decrease in its expenditure as shall, in a sensible degree, contribute to relieve it of the financial embarrassments with which it is threatened. The time is opportune for such an inquiry. The Provincial contracts expire at the close of the ensuing financial year. The Government is engaged in the prosecution of a large scheme of public works, having for their object the protection of the country against famine or possible dangers upon its frontiers, for the rapid prosecution of which the utmost economy is required in other branches of the administration. The uncertainty which prevails regarding the future relative value of gold and silver compels the Government to contract, so far as is possible, expenditure which, in other circumstances, may have been desirable or necessary, but which at present it can no longer maintain.

3. The committee, while turning their immediate attention to the revision of the arrangements now in force between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments, will extend their inquiries to all departments of the Government, whether Imperial or Provincial. They will find that the labours of the Military Commission have led to a series of recommendations, some of which have been put into execution, while others await decision. Although it is not contemplated that they should travel over the ground which the Military Commission examined, they will not, on that account, decline to consider whether greater economy cannot be attained in connection with the working of the several branches of the military administration. They will review so much of the proposals for military economy as have been already approved by the Government of India, but have not

hitherto been carried out, and will report their views as to the most suitable steps to be taken in order that effect should be given to such proposals. Similarly, the committee will study the inquiries which have been made, and the measures which have been adopted in recent years with a view to reform or to the introduction of greater economy into the several departments of the Government. It is not desired that the committee should propose any material modification in arrangements which have in recent years been carried out after mature deliberation under the sanction of the Secretary of State, but they will be expected to pursue a similar line of inquiry so far as regards departments or branches of the administration with which the changes effected in late years have not definitely dealt, or in which the reforms hitherto effected may prove to have failed to secure the economy aimed at. Bearing in mind the heavy cost to which the Government of India is committed in regard to Imperial railways and military works the expenditure, whether Provincial or Imperial, under other heads of the Public Works, must be scrutinised with especial care.

4. Finally, the committee should examine thoroughly the subject of the Home charges, and specially the report presented to the Government of India in 1884 by Colonel Conway Gordon, R. E., and should work out and submit such recommendations in regard to economies as their examination may suggest to them. They will, at the same time, turn their attention to the division of the military charges between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, and will advise the Government of India whether the present distribution of these charges seems to call for revision, and if so, what are their practical recommendations on the subject.

5. The Government of India in the Financial Department will issue to the committee the further instructions necessary for their guidance, the method to be pursued by them, and the procedure of inquiry, and will cause them to be furnished with all necessary information. The committee will keep the Government of India in the Financial Department regularly informed of the progress of its inquiries, and will carry out its labours in close communication with that department.

6. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be members of the committee ;—Mr. C. A. Elliot, C.S.I., L.L.B., C. S., Chief Commissioner of Assam, president; Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham; Hon. Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.L.D., C.S, Hon. Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., Mr. J. Westland, C.S., Comptroller and Auditor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Filgate, R. E., Accountant-General, Public Works Department, Mr. H. W. Bliss, C. S., Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras Presidency, and Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

With the above-named general members of the committee, His Excellency will be prepared to associate, on the recommendation of each Local Government or Administration, one or at most two local members, who will sit with the general Members when they visit the locality and correspond them at other times.

ARMENIAN PATRIOTISM UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

THE following letter appears in the *Armenia* :—"'I, the undersigned, of the village of A—, of Van, am a working porter in this country. My grandfather was a Melik (chieftain), my father a landlord. Armenians, Turks, Nestorians, Kurds, and Yezidis have all broken bread in our house. During the Russo-Turkish war Turkish soldiers and Kurds made a wreck of our house and premises. They requisitioned our carts and oxen and drove us towards Bajazid. On the road they cut my father's throat like that of a sheep—this fact is known to all men. I escaped miraculously from the hands of those murderous assassins, making, however, a holocaust of a few of them to my father's soul. During five years I exercised the calling of a *hamal* at Constantinople. With much abstinence, hunger, and thirst I saved £26. As I was returning home to comfort my poor and helpless family a band of Erzeroum Turks robbed us at Palan Teuken. I entered our desolate house with sights of despair; my wife and children met with tears. I could scarcely remain a month, the soldiers and zaptiehs, the Kurds, and my creditors besieged me on every side. Once more I set my face towards foreign lands. Two years have now passed. With untold exertion I have saved £13 from my food and other indispensable expenses. Of this sum I herewith send £2 as an offering to the proprietor of the *Armenia*, that he may purchase paper and publish the griefs of our country, and £2 to Mr. G. Hagopian, of London, who is working for the freedom of Armenia. Your humble servant, Melikiantz Moushegh.—Cyprus, Dec. 29, 1885.' P.S.—These words were spoken to me by the *hamal* Melikiantz Moushegh, and I took them down one by one.—(The signature of the schoolmaster born at Zeitoun, in the Taurus Mountains.)"

BURMAH AND BRITISH TRADE.

AT the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at the Cutlers'-hall, Sheffield, Mr. J. W. Dixon, the President, in the chair, Mr. Holt Hallett delivered an address upon the proposed railway connexion between India, Burmah, Siam and China. The importance of facilitating the means of communication within and between countries like Britain, India, and China could not, he said, be too much dwelt upon, and he complained of the blindness of the moneyed public in failing to see the advantages of Indian railways as an investment, as well as of the timid policy of the Indian Government in regard to railways, which resulted in India remaining in a most backward condition. He went on to explain that caravan traffic in a land-locked country like Indo-China was enormously expensive, and said the rivers of Indo-China and China were nearly useless for purposes of trade. The effect of the absence of railways was seen in the fact that India, with its few railways, had already a foreign trade which in proportion to its population was four and a half times as great as that of China, which was destitute of railways altogether, and seeing that India took £48,000,000 of our exports as compared with £38,000,000 taken by the United States, and £81,000,000 by our colonies, a tenfold increase in the Indian railway system would clearly bring about halcyon days for England and more than recompense us for the markets now being closed to us by foreign competition and hostile tariffs. The population of India and China together was about half that of the whole world, and China, now we had annexed Upper Burmah, was our neighbour, and was ready for a friendly alliance. He urged, therefore that to allow the present opportunity for railway connexion between India and China to pass away would be unpardonable. He observed that until he and Mr. Colquhoun brought the subject before English mercantile communities no special interest was taken by the British Government in Upper Burmah, but the importance of that country was now recognized by merchants, manufacturers, and statesmen. The acquisition of Upper Burmah and its Shan States had increased our Empire by 188,000 square miles, and united Burmah now formed one-fourth of our Indian Empire. It would prove most valuable, Mr. Hallett predicted, as an absorbing ground for the ever growing population of India, and, if all the reclaimable waste lands were brought into tillage, would be unrivalled as a granary. He went on to speak of the importance of British Burmah to our commerce, as evidenced by the bulk of its trade. Its exports and imports in 1884 amounted to more than £20,000,000 sterling, having increased in the thirteen years between 1871 and 1884 from £7,798,038 to £19,174,751. It was one of the most, if not the most, prosperous and paying portions of our Empire, and it was certain that the Government of India could not pursue a more profitable course than fostering its trade by increasing its communication. In spite, however, of an assurance that the Siamese Government would construct a railway from Bankok to our frontier, the proposal to make a branch from our seaport Moulmein to meet the Siamese railway at the frontier had been cold-shouldered by the Government of India. Yet such a railway would form the first link in a connection with China, as well as a lever for opening up Siam and the Shan States to our commerce. Less than a third of the surplus revenue paid each year by British Burmah into the Indian Treasury would suffice to pay the interest of the seven and a half millions required for the connection of our Burmese railways with the Indian and Siamese systems, and a further borrowed sum of £2,000,000 would be sufficient to complete our portion of the proposed Burmah-Siam-China railway from the Siamese terminus to the Chinese frontier post. India would thus be joined on to Burmah, Siam, and China by a railway which would form an intercommunication in time of war, and a grand highway for the carriage of our commerce to the now land-locked populations of those regions. Every mile of the railway would, moreover, require 262 tons of steel for its permanent way, and the 1,800 miles would, for its various requirements, certainly consume upwards of half a million tons. British financiers had already applied to the India Office, offering to take up the system of British and Siamese lines on most reasonable terms, and Mr. Hallett said he trusted that those railways would soon be undertaken by the two Governments or some such offer be accepted. In view of the depressed condition of English commerce and manufactures, the present was a time for being awake to every opportunity which presented itself, and both Mr. Colquhoun and himself hoped that the members of that chamber, and the merchants, manufacturers, and working men of that locality would lose no opportunity of urging upon whatever Government was in power the importance of carrying out the project which he had expounded, as well as the further development of the Indian railway system and that they would not rest satisfied unless every effort was being made and every nerve strained for the development and expansion to the utmost possible extent of our trade in the vast unopened markets that were awaiting our enterprise in India, China, and South-Eastern Asia. (Cheers.)

In the evening Mr. Holt Hallett addressed a public meeting at Firth College on the same subject.

AMERICAN AUTHORS ON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

THE "Open Letters" department in the *Century* for February deals chiefly with the "International Copyright" question; Mr. James Russell Lowell and forty-four other writers express their opinions on the subject. The most characteristic piece of plain speech is from Mr. Lowell, who writes :—

In vain we call old notions fudge
And bend our conscience to our dealing;
The Ten Commandments will not budge,
And stealing *will* continue stealing.

Mark Twain is equally felicitous in his remarks. He says :—

As for the business aspect, a great argument of politicians is that our people get foreign books at a cheap rate. Most unfortunately for the country, that is true; we do get cheap alien books—and not of one kind only. We get all kinds, and they are distributed and devoured by the nation strictly in these proportions an ounce of wholesome literature to a hundred tons of noxious. The ounce represents the little editions of the foreign masters in science, art, history, and philosophy required and consumed by our people; the hundred tons represent the vast editions of foreign novels consumed here, including the welcome semi-annual inundation from Zola's sewer. . . . We do get cheap books through the absence of international copyright; and any one who will consider the matter thoughtfully will arrive at the conclusion that these cheap books are the costliest purchase that ever a nation made.

John Greenleaf Whittier writes :—"The measure commends itself to every man who is honest enough to keep his hands out of his neighbour's pocket." The correspondence also includes letters from Miss Alcott, Messrs. T. B. Aldrich, Phillips Brooks, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Messrs. G. W. Cable, G. W. Curtis, Julian Hawthorne, W. D. Howells, G. P. Lathrop, C. G. Leland, Brander Matthews, E P Roe, E C Stedman, F. R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, C. D. Warner, and other well-known American authors.

A MONTENEGRIN HERO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Odessa, Jan. 21 :—The Montenegrin hero, Peko Paulovich, has arrived here by Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company's steamer Varna. He is, as might be expected by those who have ever heard of his exploits, a fine, tall, and remarkably well-built man—a perfect athlete, in fact. And he is still robust and vigorous notwithstanding that he is in his 60th year, and has been fighting against the Turks from the time he was only 13. From then till now, or rather until seven or eight years ago, he figured in no fewer than 70 encounters with the enemy, without, strange to say, ever having been wounded. He is dressed in the picturesque costume of Montenegro, and his breast is covered with Montenegrin and Servian orders, whatever they may be worth. In his case, however, they are anything but mere fancy decorations. Though totally uneducated, he is very intelligent and extremely sympathetic. Soon after the conclusion of the late Russian-Turkish war, instead of remaining in his own country, he migrated to Servia, the Government of which country made him a present of a piece of land, and allowed him a pension of £3 a month. There he and his family, consisting of 13 persons (including five children), lived in comparative comfort as long as his friends were in power; but a change of parties brought about a change in his circumstances, so that he was obliged to seek an asylum in Bulgaria. There he took up his residence near Tirnova and lived upon £1 a month bestowed upon him by the Bulgarian Government. When war broke out between Bulgaria and Servia he and another Montenegrin leader put themselves at the head of their fellow-countrymen domiciled in the former country for the purpose of invading the latter. But for some unexplained reason Prince Alexander's Government forbade the accomplishment of this act of filibustering; and when Peko Paulovich and his colleague returned to Sofia they were arrested and disarmed. Upon being set free he again went to live near Tirnova, but this time under police supervision. War having ceased between the two Balkan States, Peko Paulovich has been allowed to come to Russia, for it appears that he wants to see his son who is studying at the pro-military gymnasium of Orenbourg. For the moment, however, Peko is stopping here, for he is said to be entirely without means, and that, too, after 40 years of hard fighting in the Slav cause.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt C H Morris, an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, having lost a lien on his appointment, under the operation of Section 54 of the Civil Leave Code, is re-appointed to that Province as an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade, from the date of his return from leave.

Leave and Appointments.—Maj R V Riddell, R E, having been granted furlough out of India on private affairs for 273 days, and Maj A W Baird, R. E., having been appointed to officiate for him, Maj Riddell made over, and Maj Baird received charge of the office of Mint Master, Calcutta, after noon, on the 5th Feb 1886.

Mr W T Piercy, having been posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal, received charge of that appointment, before noon, on the 1st Feb 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers—"A" Battery. Mr. O B Griffiths to be Sub-Lieut, vice Sub-Lieut C E Palmer, resigned.

Ordnance Dept—Sub-Condr W McEntegart to be Condr; Store-Sergt Penticoss to be Sub-Condr, on probation; with effect from 1st December 1885, vice Condr W Baker, pensioned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—The Rev T L J Warneford to be Hony Chaplain, vice the Rev W H Bray, who has resigned the appointment.

Furlough and Leave—Capt G K Scott-Moncrieff, R E has been granted an extension of furlough, (p a) for 3 months.

Pension—Subordinate Medical Department—Honorary Surgeon W Wilson Subordinate Medical Dept, is transferred to the pension establt.

Promotions—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval;—

To be Col in the Army.—Lieut-Col E M Woodcock. Bo S C,—4th Feb 1886.

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Majors—Capt B C Graves,—30th Jan 1886;—Capt J M D Lewes—30th Jan 1886.

Bengal Army :—To be Lieut Cols :—Maj and Brev Col W W Biscoe, Gen List, Cavalry,—4th Feb 1886 Maj R O Vyvyan, Genl List, Infantry,—4th Feb 1886.

Medical Department :—To be Brigade-Surgeon Surg-Maj H Potter, M D, vice Brigade-Surg A Watson, retired Dated 7th Dec 1885.

Ordnance Department.—Store-Serg Henry Preist to be Sub-Condr, on probation, from 9th Oct 1885, vice Sub-Condr Harry W Warrington, remanded to regimental duty; Sub-Condr E G Soper to be Condr Store-Serg T J McNamara to be Sub-Condr, on probation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Lambert, Engr-in-Chief, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, is granted furlough for 4 months, from 5th Mar 1886.

Mr R S Strachey, Asst Engr, 1st Grade N W P and Oudh is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch in the temporary rank of Depy Examiner, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, P W Accounts, Benl.

Mr H Rigg, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways is temporarily promoted to Class I, Grade 3, Superior Rev Establt of State Railways, while acting as Engr-in-Chief and Manager, Burma State Railways, from 5th Jan 1886, and until further orders, during the absence of Mr H M Mathews.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the Exec and Asst Engrs attached to State Railways, from the dates specified :—

Mr W D Barrow, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent, 2nd Mar 1st 85.

Lieut C H Cowie, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent, 8th May 1885.

Mr H C Knox, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 4th Grade permanent, 14th May 1885.

Mr J Tait, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Eng, 3rd Grade permanent, 11th Aug 1885.

Mr G Cowper, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr 4th Grade, permanent, 11th Aug 1885.

Mr I H Butcher Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent, 25th August 1885.

Mr E H Stone, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent, 6th Oct 1885.

Mr T R Wynne, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, permanent, 6th Oct 1885.

Mr E I Shadbolt, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, permanent, 6th Oct 1885.

Mr G A Anderson, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, permanent, 6th Oct 1885.

Mr T W Miles, Supernumerary, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, permanent, 31st Dec 1885.

Maj W Sedgwick, RE, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 1st Grade permanent, 31st Dec 1886.

Mr F J E Spring, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent, 31st Dec 1885.

Mr W G Allon, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, permanent, 31st Dec 1885.

Mr J E N Boydell, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank Exec Engr, 4th Grade permanent 31st, Dec 1885.

Mr G W Winckler Exec Engr, 4th Grade is on return from furlough, posted to Assam.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr J C Ledger, Exec Engr. 1st Grade, is granted furlough for 1 year and 9 months, with the usual subsidary leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr E F Gordon, Exec Engr, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted furlough for one year with the usual subsidary leave from such date as he may, be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Mr F G Brook-Fox, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 12 months with the subsidary leave from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

NOTICES.

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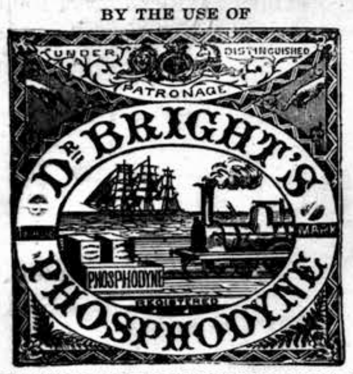

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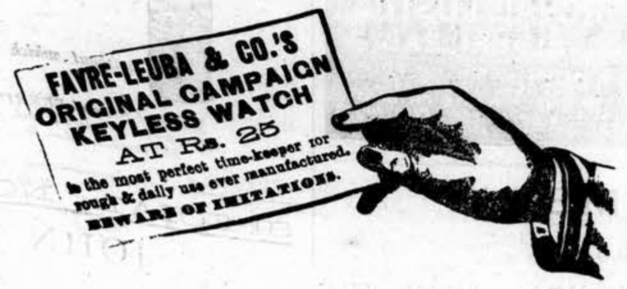

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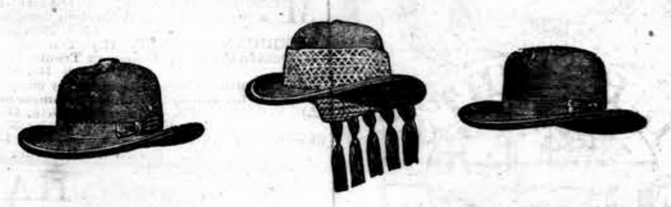

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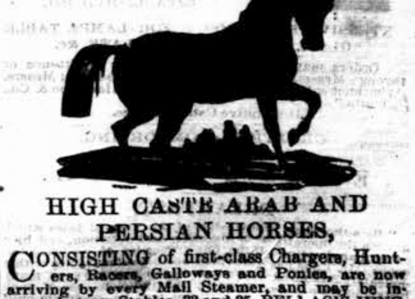

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